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Daily Report

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Daily Report

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Congo

Unions Reject Leaders, Go on General Strike

*AB1509112790 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT
15 Sep 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, Sep. 15 (AFP)—Congo's trade unions have decided not to recognize a leadership appointed by the sole and ruling Labour Party after it halted their congress for political reasons, they announced in a joint statement here Saturday [15 Sep] as workers pursued strike action.

On Friday, Brazzaville was gripped by a general strike as workers protested against President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's decision on Wednesday to stop the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation] labour confederation congress because union officials refused to discuss leadership changes with him.

The CSC, until then overseen by the Labour Party (PCT), had called for the immediate introduction of multi-party politics, recommended the re-election of long-standing top labour leader Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma and demanded the expulsion from the union leadership of all PCT central committee members.

No trains ran between Brazzaville and the economic capital Pointe-Noire on Friday, private companies and public administration offices were shut, and all telecommunications links with the outside world were cut for several hours as the strike order was widely heeded.

Late Friday, the government officially warned workers that the strike was "illegal." Some public sector employees went back to work on Saturday, but many people went to their workplaces initially to see who else had turned up after the warning from the authorities.

Saturday's statement from union leaders said that a government's decision to scrap the CSC leadership and replace it with a special coordinating committee was "an anti-democratic manoeuvre aimed at dividing the workers to weaken their combativeness."

Four of the 16 members co-opted on to the coordinating committee have refused to take part, informed sources said here. They were Louis Gandou, general secretary of the administrative and municipal workers' union, Fulbert Kiminou representing the water and forestry workers, Louis Charles Zepho for air transport workers, and Adolphine M'Bemba Babagniekona for maritime, river and railway workers.

In an apparent bid to defuse the crisis, the government on Friday dropped plans to lower the retirement age of some civil servants from 55 to 50 and made a commitment to study the related question of promotions, which have been blocked for five years because of financial constraints.

PCT number two Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, on Thursday said that Gen. Sassou-Nguesso had taken the unionists' refusal to meet him as a "personal affront."

President Comments on Situation

*AB1609213090 Brazzaville Domestic Service
in French 1830 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Address by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the nation on 16 September; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen: For more than 11 years the safety and continuation of our national unity has been unchanging and one of our priorities. To be logical with ourselves and with our people, we undertook to restore peace, stability, and national harmony in the People's Republic of Congo. In the face of these values, all other considerations become secondary. Stability and peace demand—and this is quite obvious—the continued maintenance and strengthening of the alliance between public authority and the labor groups. This alliance, which was born in our country just after the Three Glorious Days [13-15 August 1963—popular uprising leading to the overthrow of the first president], has always been the pillar of a healthy management and the driving force for the progress of the nation. That is why in spite of the ongoing crisis, we have spared no efforts to ensure the regular payment of workers' salaries, and we were not happy to introduce the austerity that you know.

The most important thing is to make the necessary sacrifices to save what is essential and to prepare for the future. The spirit of national solidarity demands that we should give equal opportunity in the search for employment, and I am referring specifically to the 16,000 graduates who have applied for jobs with us. The problem of employment, with all that it represents for the youth, for the [word indistinct], and for heads of families, is a constant concern of ours, but the solutions to these problems will be further away if we open our country's doors to the old evils that have battered our people so much. Therefore, to safeguard the climate of peace, which is essential for any solution, we have decided on the following measures:

The convening of selected trade unionists for the confederal congress within the next few days;

Election to the Executive Committee of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation and to the permanent co-secretariat of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation.

Fellow Congolese citizens: I would like to remind each and every one again that Congo will not be left out of the essential changes the world is experiencing today, and I will repeat what I have said several times: We are in favor of all forms of freedoms; we are in favor of a multiparty system. It is an undertaking that I have made before the people, before history, and before myself, but once again nothing will be done in disorder because disorder means destruction; it means chaos. Workers are therefore called upon to resume their daily duties as early as tomorrow morning. They should not give excuses to those who wanted to use them for unwarranted ends. Together let us safeguard our achievements, the security of persons and

property for the well being of our people, and the dignity and good name of our country.

Long live the Republic! Long live the revolution! All for the people! Nothing but for the people!

Zaire

President Says Savimbi Agrees to Cease-Fire

AB1609104490 Dakar PANA in French
0823 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Sep (ANGOP/PANA)—The Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, revealed yesterday in Goma (eastern Zaire) that Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, has agreed to cease attacks and fighting in favor of a dialogue between the Angolan Government and his rebel movement.

President Mobutu, who made the declaration during a news conference, said he has spoken with Mr. Savimbi about the mission again entrusted to him by the OAU in conformity with a decision of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. The committee met on 8 September in Kampala, Uganda.

The Zairian head of state announced in this regard that he will soon send an envoy to Luanda. He added that during the Rwanda-Uganda-Zaire tripartite summit of 11 September, the Ugandan head of state, Yoweri Museveni, current OAU chairman, who presided over the deliberations of the ad hoc committee, confirmed this new mission assigned to President Mobutu two days earlier by the vice president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

Mobutu Answers Questions on Politics, Economics

EA1509215690 Lubumbashi Domestic Service
in French 0430 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko broke a four-month silence by receiving representatives of the national press with whom he discussed

various issues in Goma, eastern Zaire. It was an ideal occasion for him to set the record straight on what he thinks of the new political scene since his last speech on the matter. He strongly reiterated that the democratic process launched in Zaire on 24 April 1990 was irreversible, but he called on the various [word indistinct] to respect the laws of the Republic in order to avoid skidding. He regretted the various malicious remarks made about his (?speeches). Regarding politics, the president confirmed the contacts he was making with the heads of the main political parties, responding to the aspirations of all political tendencies.

Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko confirmed his candidacy for the presidency of the Republic at the end of his current term, while at the same time he [words indistinct] the presence of other candidates for the post. He said that he would be a candidate to succeed himself, and he regretted the lack of tolerance on the part of some prospective leaders. The president admitted that political parties had a very short time to campaign for next January's elections, and hinted at the possibility of extending the campaign period. [passage omitted]

Regarding the social and economic sectors, the president stressed that the transitional government did not have time to implement recommendations contained in a memorandum due to strikes observed in many parts of Zaire but that everyone would benefit from the social program. Answering a question on the value of Zaire's currency, President Mobutu reaffirmed that a currency can only reflect the state of the economy.

Earlier President Mobutu strongly denied allegations of a six-month sojourn in Shaba [southeastern Zaire], a trip that he would spend in Lubumbashi, particularly at the General Quarries and Mine Company. [sentence as heard] He also denied being a patron to a certain [word indistinct] who is sowing terror and distress in Kinshasa, allegedly in the name of the head of state. President Mobutu also announced his return to Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, in the very near future.

Ethiopia

EPLF Halts Government Offensive; 1,050 Dead

EA1609133490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] The heroic people's army for the liberation of Eritrea has smashed an offensive launched by the enemy in the past few days. In this battle, the people's army managed to kill more than 1,050 soldiers of the Dergue, injure 1,900 soldiers, and capture 19 others. As a result, about 3,000 soldiers of the Dergue have been knocked out of the theater of combat operations. Apart from that, the heroes of the people's army managed to destroy three enemy tanks and capture 200 medium and light weapons.

The enemy launched its attack, by which it hoped to impart joy and delight to the celebration of its revolution and to arouse enthusiasm in the ranks of its supporters, on 9 September on various combat fronts, particularly Ginda and Dekemhare.

This desperate attempt continued until 13 September. However, the enemy exhausted its enthusiasm from the first day as a result of the lack of combat spirit of the enemy's soldiers. What followed was nothing but [word indistinct] artillery shelling and feeble attacks [words indistinct].

Somalia

Official Meets Iraqi Envoy, Comments on Gulf

EA1509081390 Mogadishu Domestic Service in 1850 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Today Comrade Husayn Kulmiyeh, chairman of the People's Assembly, received in his office the delegation of the Iraqi Parliament and social organizations, led by Mr. Shaykh (?al-Din) Mahmud, a member of the Iraqi People's Assembly.

Comrade Kulmiyeh and Mr. Shaykh (?al-Din) discussed the deep-rooted ties between Somalia and Iraq, which are based on Arab fraternity and Islam.

Referring to the conflict in the Gulf and ways of ending it, Comrade Husayn Kulmiyeh Afrah said the Somali Government had expressed its stance, which was for all foreign troops to vacate the region and for the Iraqi forces to leave Kuwait. He also asked the delegation leader to convey his greetings to the Iraqi People's Assembly, its chairman, and the Iraqi people in general.

Mr. Shaykh (?al-Din) Mahmud expressed gratitude for the warm welcome his delegation was accorded in the country. He explained the causes of the Gulf conflict and how the alien forces were interested in damaging the people of the region. He added that the Iraqi people, who were supported by some of the peoples of the world, would defend themselves against any aggression. [passage omitted]

USC Rebel Speaks on Opposition Alliance

EA1509084990 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] [Announcer] Here with us is (Mohamed Warsame Chemicho), a member of the United Somali Congress [USC] Executive Committee and political secretary for cooperation and dialogue with the Somali opposition. Also with us is Nur Adan Yusuf, who is a member of the USC Central Committee. These two members of the USC leadership have been with us at the headquarters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] for some time, where they have been holding talks with SNM leaders. I would therefore like to ask them about certain matters. I would first like to ask (Mohamed Warsame Chemicho) about the recent activities of the USC, the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], and SNM, the general statement on the unity of these organizations, and general cooperation. What has been accomplished concerning unity since the statement was issued?

[(Chemicho)] As you know, the statement was based on a decision taken at the highest levels of the three organizations—the SNM, the SPM, and the USC. A special committee was appointed to work for the unity of the three organizations, which are in alliance. We have come here to work out ways and means of forming a strong foundation for the unity of the three organizations. We have been able to meet the SNM's leaders. We expect that soon the SPM's leaders will arrive and will discuss with them the most appropriate and quickest ways of achieving the real and practical unity of the Somali opposition, pooling their strength.

Siad Barre controls only a tiny portion of the country. The greater part of the country is either engulfed in a civil war or is under the control of the liberation forces. So when he talks of a national referendum to be conducted in the country, what does he mean? In Siad's decayed mind, does the whole of Somalia mean Mogadishu and its environs? Can the wishes of the people of Mogadishu and its environs represent the wishes of the whole of the Somali people?

Furthermore, how can a referendum and election be conducted in a country where peace is lacking? Since when has a minority carried any weight? This is unheard of. A referendum on constitutional reforms must be approved by the majority, not a tiny minority who are being held hostage by Siad. I don't think Siad understands what he is talking about or knows the meaning of a national referendum. No referendum can be held in Somalia in its present form. Siad has to be made to understand that peace is a prerequisite for such issues as a national referendum.

We, the three liberation movements, wish to state here unreservedly that we will never accept the outcome of any national referendum on constitutional reforms in Somalia in its present state. Siad is a cheat. We know him very well, well enough to know all his intrigues and ploys. Nothing that he says holds any water; it is all meant to

mislead international opinion and prolong the life of his decayed regime. We have resolved to wrest power from Siad and his bootlickers. After all, he himself once said that he came to power through the barrel of a gun and would only surrender it in the same manner. The liberation forces have no alternative but to intensify their struggle until final victory is achieved and Siad and his regime are eliminated.

We have this message for Siad's conscripts: Know that those you are massacring are none other than your mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters. You are no better than death squads. History will never forgive you. The spilled blood of your kinsmen will haunt you to your graves. Freedom and justice will prevail in the end.

[Announcer] Dear listeners, with that we conclude our interview with (Mohamed Ali Warsame Chemicho).

Uganda

Security Situation in Soroti 'Deteriorating'

AB1409211890 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 13 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] It seems the security situation in the Soroti District of eastern Uganda is deteriorating into a series of tit-for-tat revenge killings and massacres by UPA [Uganda People's Alliance] rebels and the National Resistance Army, NRA. And in Soroti itself and the neighboring villages, there is a growing outcry by local people about the activities of the Army, and more details are now emerging about a massacre last week carried out by a group of 30 men in uniform. From Kampala, Epejara Julu telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The death toll in last week's incident has now risen to 21. An earlier report by the NEW VISION newspaper had said 17 people had been killed. An eyewitness told me yesterday that four more bodies, including one of a woman, were discovered two days later, several meters away from the sight of the original massacre. It was earlier presumed that the massacre was the work of rebels, but events prior to the incident have raised some doubts about the suspected killers.

On 5 September, a day before the massacre, two NRA soldiers had their heads chopped off and their heads have not been recovered yet. The headless bodies of the two soldiers were found by the roadside later that day. On the previous day, two soldiers who had gone to the suburbs to drink the local brew had their drink poisoned and one of them died instantly. It is therefore widely believed in Soroti that the NRA carried out the massacre to avenge the killing of their colleagues.

Since the massacre, the town has been gripped by fear. Relations between the people and the Army seem to be worsening. Last Sunday [9 Sep] there was pandemonium inside Soroti town following a shooting incident. An eyewitness told me by phone today that the shootout, which lasted for over 30 minutes, was the result of two soldiers fighting for a woman. In the ensuing pandemonium, three people were killed by stray bullets.

Yesterday a government spokesman told me that President Museveni was due to meet the commanders and the council members of Soroti District in order to find ways of not only ending the conflict between the people and the NRA, but also the rebel activity that continues to justify the presence of the soldiers in the area. [end recording]

De Klerk Notes 'Changing' Nature of Violence

MB1709091590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0901 GMT 17 Sep 90

[By Ieteke Turkstra]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA—Additional measures to ensure the maintenance of civil order in South Africa will be finalised by the government on Monday [17 Sep].

State President F. W. de Klerk said at a meeting with Italian businessmen at the Union Buildings these measures would be taken to ensure an atmosphere "in which we will assist in continuing unfettered with the process of negotiation for a new constitutional dispensation."

The nature of violence had been changing. Previously violence had been directed against the state to overthrow the government. The government had been an "illegal white racist regime" but this was no longer so, Mr. De Klerk said.

"The violence we have now is violence...of various black political factions trying to get the upper hand within the black society so that they can play a leading role in the negotiation process."

The government's attitude was that all leaders should be part of the negotiations. A police spokesman said the government was discussing a security strategy for Reef townships at cabinet level on Monday. Issues on the agenda included the curfew and the use of police reservists. Additional measures may also be considered.

Pledges 'Strong' Action

MB1409145190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 14 SAPA—State President [SP] F.W. de Klerk stressed at a meeting with ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Friday [14 Sep] that the government intended to take strong and comprehensive action to curb South Africa's violence.

Additional measures had already been taken to this end, according to a statement from the SP's office in Pretoria.

The statement confirmed that Mr de Klerk met Mr Mandela at the Union Buildings on Friday morning, at Mr Mandela's request.

The discussed the serious situation on the Witwatersrand, including Thursday's massacres and the prevailing violence in general.

Vlok on Violence, Winnie Mandela, Police

MB1409110290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0949 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok on Friday [14 Sep] opened a R[and]6 million police station station at Vosloorus on

the East Rand—where more than 150 people have been killed in fighting over the past six weeks.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr. Vlok described the recent violence as a "terrible indictment of South African society" and stated that those responsible for the deaths were "nothing but terrorists."

The police would track down those responsible for the killings and they should expect no mercy, he said. Mr. Vlok referred to an accusation reportedly made by Mrs. Winnie Mandela that bodies of people shot by the police were taken to Inkatha hostels to be mutilated.

He said Mrs. Mandela was "blessed with a truly vivid imagination" and that she and her lawyer had been approached for substantiation of the accusations, but none had been forthcoming.

Mr. Vlok also referred to a petrol-bomb attack at the Merafe hostel in Soweto on Friday, September 7, which he said had been witnessed by the regional police commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Maj. Gen. Gerrit Erasmus.

People arrested in connection with the incident were not from the Merafe area, but had come from other Soweto areas some distance from Merafe, said Mr. Vlok. He claimed the police could prove that six of those arrested were African National Congress members.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vlok said repeated accusations against the security forces were vile and unfounded. The police were acting impartially and efficiently and risking their lives to keep warring factions apart. Mr. Vlok said the police were investigating all allegations against them and no stone would be left unturned to discover the truth. He said the police did not condone wrong actions by a small minority of policemen, but people who told lies about the police would also be exposed. The SA [South African] Police was the foundation for the future of South Africa, said Mr. Vlok, who added the force would not be torn apart by "a deliberate and co-ordinated attempt by certain individuals and organisations."

Measures To Curb Unrest

MB1409201290 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 14 Sep 90

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] While Mr. Mandela was meeting President de Klerk, South Africa's law and order minister, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, was visiting a police station in the East Rand black township of Vosloorus where he answered reporters' questions about the train attack. Our southern Africa correspondent Mike Wooldridge asked Mr. Vlok what measures the government had in mind to try to contain the violence:

[Begin recording] [Vlok] I am afraid I can't elaborate on that at the moment. We are considering certain steps that

we will take, and as the president said he will announce further plans and steps next week. But I can't elaborate on them at the moment.

[Wooldridge] But in general terms will they be to give the security forces more powers, will they be the deployment, recruitment of more people? What sort of area will he be looking at?

[Vlok] Well, I think at this stage, especially in the unrest area, we have enough power to use. What we need is more manpower, and this is one of the areas at which we are looking at the moment.

[Wooldridge] Could there be a possible return to a state of emergency going beyond the declaration of unrest area which you brought in recently?

[Vlok] Well, personally I don't think so. We are, of course [changes thought] the state president will have to decide on the facts before him and he will have the facts before him next week. Personally, I don't think that we should go back to the state of emergency. I think we should try and handle the situation in other ways.

[Wooldridge] Have you any information yet on whom might have carried out the attack on the train last night?

[Vlok] No, we don't have any information on that.

[Wooldridge] Does any of the evidence suggest that this could have a political nature there?

[Vlok] Well, this may be the case because it was completely at random. They did not ask the people that they killed or injured who they are. I mean, they were just people. So, they just killed them at random for no apparent reason.

[Wooldridge] But do you think that this attack on the train was associated with the pattern of rising unrest that we have seen?

[Vlok] Well, I think you are correct. This is the case, but I don't want to accuse anybody at this stage because I don't have the facts available at this stage.

[Wooldridge] But it seems to be much more than straightforward crime to you.

[Vlok] Yes, I don't think it is crime. It is not straightforward crime, killing people at random. You know it may be bloodlust. I don't know, but this is really a shocking situation and we intend to solve it as quickly as possible.

[Wooldridge] The ANC [African National Congress] as you will know has been making fresh charges about the police not being impartial in the way it has been handling the violence in the Johannesburg area. Mrs. Winnie Mandela, visiting Thokoza township yesterday, was saying that they had evidence now that many of the people who have been killed and injured has [as heard] been as a result of police bullets. What's your response to her allegations?

[Vlok] Well, we are expecting people accusing the police to bring forth their evidence. We have been struggling to get this evidence that people have been telling the world about and there is no evidence forthcoming. So, we are still waiting. We are prepared and I have instructed a special investigating team of the police under a major general to investigate vigorously any allegation, but we need the evidence. [end recording]

Further Comments

MB1409113690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1037 GMT 14 Sep 90

[By Ieteke Turkstra]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 14 SAPA—Only people who have no respect for the lives of fellow South Africans murder cold-bloodedly without any apparent motive, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said on Friday [14 Sep].

Opening a new police station at Vosloorus, where more than 150 people have been killed in the past six weeks, Mr. Vlok said these murderers were nothing but terrorists.

"I want to warn them urgently to stop this killing of innocent people. They want to destroy our future," he said.

The minister stressed that the SAP [South African Police] would leave no stone unturned to apprehend those responsible for the killings.

About the allegations against the SAP, Mr. Vlok said a very small minority of individual policemen did from time to time break the law or did not adhere strictly to departmental guidelines and policy.

"As we are not prepared to condone this, we act quickly and sternly against them."

What was now happening, however, completely exceeded all bounds of "fairness and reasonableness."

There was a deliberate, well-planned and co-ordinated attempt to vilify and discredit the police. This was being done by both individuals and certain organisations.

"Singing together in this choir are Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, Mr. Jaap Marais and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr. Koos van der Merwe and others from the CP [Conservative Party], and Mr. Robert van Tonder from the Boerestaat [Boer State] Party," said Mr. Vlok.

He noted that the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, his wife Winnie and the ANC as a whole had also accused the police of misdemeanour.

All accusations and allegations against the police were investigated urgently and thoroughly, Mr. Vlok assured.

Accusations of police fomenting violence by siding with hostel-dwellers in townships were "just not true."

Mrs. Mandela had never had any qualms about blaming the police for any crime imaginable. "She seems to be blessed with a truly vivid imagination," Mr. Vlok said, referring to Mrs. Mandela's statements after clashes between hostel dwellers and residents. She had claimed, Mr. Vlok noted, that police had shot the residents and then taken the bodies to the hostels to be mutilated by Zulus so that the killings would appear to be factional.

Mrs. Mandela was openly accusing the police of premeditated murder, he pointed out.

The minister appealed to all South Africans to remain calm and not to allow the perpetrators of the violence to frighten them.

—The meeting between Mr. Vlok and representatives from Women Against Repression [WAR] on Friday afternoon will now start at 3 PM because Mr. Vlok is only expected back from a visit to the East Rand at 2.30 PM.

Malan Questions Mandela's Desire To Negotiate

*MB1509172690 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] General Magnus Malan, minister of defense, said he found it difficult to believe that Mr. Mandela was really in favor of peaceful negotiations for the new South Africa.

Addressing a regional conference of the National Party in Kempton Park this morning, Gen. Malan said it appeared that Mr. Mandela followed one agenda during private talks and another when appearing in public. Gen. Malan said this allowed tension to build up, creating a climate for unrest and instability.

Gen. Malan said the ANC [African National Congress] must now realize that the political game was very tough and demanded responsibility.

Gen. Malan said Mandela appeared to be playing a strange game by making statements that hang in the air while many innocent people were dying daily. He said it was important that Mr. Mandela now submitted the evidence for his statements because this could possibly help the police with their investigations.

Further Criticisms

*MB1609095590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] The Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan has launched another stinging attack on ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

He said Mandela should bring real evidence to the police about his allegations of a third faceless force involved in the violence in the township. Malan says he doesn't believe Mandela can discipline his forces such as Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] cadres. He said Mandela himself [words indistinct] through investigations into the violence and challenged Mandela to produce this evidence.

Malan blamed Mandela for creating a climate of unrest and instability by saying blacks should be armed so that they can protect themselves.

Ministers Meet With Transkei, KwaZulu Groups

*MB1509143490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 15 SAPA—A meeting between three South African cabinet ministers and delegations from kwaZulu and Transkei started shortly after 3PM Saturday [15 Sep] at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Constitutional Affairs Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok met Transkei President Tutor Ndamasi and King Goodwill Zwelethini and traditional chiefs.

"Our country is going through a very traumatic time where people fear and are really shaken," Mr Botha said. He said the government appreciated the fact the two leaders and delegations had come to Pretoria to make a contribution to avoid bloodshed. Mr Botha said he saw the meeting being held "in the spirit of forgiveness and on a basis of the same faith."

The minister said he knew of two matters the delegations wanted to discuss but would not elaborate. A spokesman from both delegations said he was pleased the government had received them.

Further on Meeting

*MB1509170590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1602 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[By Ieteke Turkstra]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 15 SAPA—To end the violence all South Africans must put South Africa first before the good of a political party, was decided after a meeting between three cabinet ministers and delegations from kwaZulu and Transkei on Saturday [15 Sep] afternoon.

The government delegation was impressed and encouraged by the obvious feeling of mutual trust between the delegations. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said after the meeting between him, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, the Transkei President Tutor Ndamase and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini accompanied by traditional chiefs at the Union Buildings today.

King Goodwill called on Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress] to act together because no political organisation was capable of dealing with the violence "which is threatening to run out of control in SA."

The time had come for SA leaders to put South Africa first and to be greater and stronger than their own political views and debates, Mr. Botha told reporters after the almost two-hour meeting. The meeting was called by President Ndamase in an effort to end the

violence in the country. The delegations were briefed by the government on the broad outline of the security situation in South Africa.

The blood and violence gave South Africa a "very ugly name and presented an awful ugly image," Mr. Botha said. He said this was not a time to blame or to accuse but it was a time to reconcile and to forgive.

President Ndamase said it was time to take hands and support peace. It was time to build mutual trust. "We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by evil forces," he said.

King Goodwill appealed to all black South Africans to stop war and killing talk. King Goodwill, who will address two peace rallies in Thokoza and Soweto on Sunday with President Ndamase to bring a message of peace said: "We have come to share this platform to make a common call for peace. There has never been a war between Zulu and Xhosa and we deplore any tendency to drag ethnicity into party political violence."

King Goodwill said nothing could be more indicative of the need for the ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to talk to each other than the hideous outbreak of violence. The violence which had reached such proportions that the politics of negotiations could not be put on track, was marring the image of black South Africans as democrats, he added. He said they were committed to peace and had led in non-violent developments. "I deplore the way some South African organisations have prepared the people for violence and have trained our youth into violent ways. I say that all violence for political purposes must now cease." The king called on kwaZulu people to avoid being involved in ethnic violence and all black South Africans to put violence aside for the sake of the future.

Mr. Botha stressed that the government was going out of its way to put an end to the violence. Mr. Vlok had received an added budget to stop the violence, he said.

President Ndamase did not want to elaborate on the possibility of a meeting between the State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk and the two delegations next week. The two delegations will also address peace rallies on Monday at the Sebokeng hostels at 10 AM and in kwaThema at 2 PM. President Ndamase emphasised that these were not political rallies.

FRATERNITE MATIN Interviews Pik Botha

AB1609065590 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 14 Sep 90 p 23

["Exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by FRATERNITE MATIN reporter Noel Yao in Yamoussoukro; date of interview not given]

[Text] [Yao] What is your overview of the reforms that have been adopted for more than a year by your government?

[Botha] We have finally decided to put an end to apartheid. The process is irreversible. In the future South Africa, power will be shared by everyone. We are going to erase all the traces of racial discrimination and the country will become free and democratic. The blacks need the whites and the whites need the blacks. We have to unite and form only one nation sharing the same nationality. Thus, we shall be a great country ready to face the Europe that is being built.

Europe will be economically integrated in 1992. If we do not hurry, Europe will leave us aside. We have to wake up, work together, and build industrialized nations.

[Yao] Is apartheid then going to disappear soon in South Africa?

[Botha] Apartheid has already disappeared in South Africa. In our minds, apartheid is now a thing of the past.

[Yao] What are your comments on the clashes among blacks during the past two weeks?

[Botha] It is really sad! You know that everywhere in Africa, there are always ethnic differences. We must accept these differences without going to the extent of excluding people and practising racism.

[Yao] Nelson Mandela is accusing your government of fanning and supporting this tribal violence.

[Botha] I know that he is maintaining that. We have asked him to give us the proof of this accusation. Why should we fan such violence? Personally, I feel it is not in the interests of our country that there should be violence within its borders. With violence, you know, the country does not attract investors, for instance. Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi must help us put an end to the violence. The police can intercept the lances and arms, but they cannot make them disappear from the minds of the people. Mr. Mandela should help us more!

[Yao] And so you do not encourage the police?

[Botha] It is incorrect! We cannot guarantee the deeds and reaction of our police. I suppose that it is like your own police. There is individual behavior, with a peculiar psychology. Moreover, the majority of the police in South Africa are blacks.

[Yao] How do you see the future of South Africa?

[Botha] The future will be that of an integrated South Africa, a future in which we will show to the rest of the world that African whites and blacks can live together, rule together, and build the country together.

[Yao] And so there will be no question of black domination?

[Botha] No! Domination begets struggle for power. I have the strong conviction that power will be shared, like in any African country. I believe in your country, in Zimbabwe, etc. Like everywhere, we will share power.

[Yao] Do you therefore accept the principle of "one man one vote?"

[Botha] Of course! But all depends on the sense you give it. Like in your country, there must be a debate and competition among the parties.

[Yao] Are you making plans to join the great African family soon? For instance, the OAU?

[Botha] It is not for us to decide! Today, our priority is regional development. In this direction, I would like to say, not aggressively or in a tone of controversy, that the OAU itself should contribute to it.

[Yao] In the whole process of a negotiated settlement, what place do you give to the Ivorian policy of dialogue with your country?

[Botha] It is inevitable. Unless we work together and plan our development, we African countries, as I was telling you at the beginning, are going to drown economically. With the disappearance of apartheid, there is no reason for any African country to stand away from South Africa.

Ivory Coast was the pioneer of this viewpoint. I am happy that for several years, your president has undertaken actions with our government to abolish apartheid. That is what we have done.

[Yao] And so he was right in recommending dialogue with South Africa?

[Botha] History has already proved him right.

[Yao] So violence and armed struggle have yielded no results, according to you?

[Botha] Violence and aggressiveness never settle conflicts. Only dialogue, understanding, and tolerance can yield results.

[Yao] In your view, how long will it take concretely for apartheid to disappear completely?

[Botha] We are left with only two pillars of apartheid today: the law on areas of accommodation (Group Areas Act) and the law on land ownership (Land Act). We are going to abolish them in the next parliamentary session.

[Yao] But the blacks are not yet voting. They have no civic and political rights.

[Botha] Negotiations are proceeding to give them these rights. That is why we are negotiating.

[Yao] When, in your view, can these negotiations yield concrete and positive results?

[Botha] That does not depend on my party alone. It also depends on the African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha, etc. All does not depend on my party alone.

[Yao] The National Party is going to be opened to blacks. What is the strategy behind this decision? Is it meant to cross the ANC?

[Botha] Not at all! There are many blacks who share my views and support us.

Minister Announces Additional Judges for Natal

MB1409194290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1922 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 14 SAPA—Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on Friday [14 Sep] announced he had given authority for the hiring of an additional 20 magistrates, 30 prosecutors and 20 court interpreters in areas of Natal where there was a need for them to handle cases mostly related to violence in the province.

In a statement he also announced two extra courts would be established in the supreme court in Pietermaritzburg and that another magistrates court would begin sitting in the same city from October 1.

At the same time, court cases resulting from the unrest in Natal had been brought under control to the extent that, in each of Natal's 112 district courts, an average 92 cases were on the roll. The postponement time was an average 19 days—which compared favourable with court districts in other parts of the country.

Police To Use 'Iron Fist' To Deal With Unrest

MB1509095390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0940 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA—Stringent "iron fist" measures for dealing with current violence on the Witwatersrand—including a possible curfew, the cordoning off of hostels and squatter camps with razor wire and mounting light machine guns on armoured vehicles—were announced by the South African Police [SAP] on Saturday [15 Sep].

The new measures follow a meeting between State President F. W. de Klerk and African National Congress Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela and further discussions with Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok.

Police roadblocks had come into effect in Soweto and on the Witwatersrand from 6pm Friday night and the other measures were under consideration and would be implemented during next week, Witwatersrand SAP Commissioner Maj-Gen. Gerrit Erasmus told a Johannesburg press conference.

Gen. Erasmus announced the possible calling up of police reserves, to be backed by an extra SA Defence Force [SADF] presence.

In terms of the new provisions, police Casspirs [vehicles] and other patrol vehicles will be equipped with light machine guns "to curb attacks against police vehicles."

Hostel dwellers would only be allowed to use certain entrances and no people would be allowed to leave or enter hostels with arms or dangerous weapons, he said.

"If possible, the same will be done around squatter camps."

The full police helicopter force will be deployed for air observation and marking crowds—"with coloured water or some other substance," Gen. Erasmus said.

Police and SADF troops will be deployed on stations and at roadblocks will operate at station entrances to prevent violence on trains. [sentence as received]

Gen. Erasmus said firearms and stolen cars had already been recovered at roadblocks, which aimed to "curb killer mobs running around with firearms, and other crimes."

He said there was mounting pressure from the public to protect policemen operating in townships.

A warning was issued to attackers hiding in crowds, "because they will be taken out. I also want to issue a stern warning to faceless agitators who are always in the background—action will also be taken against them."

He said the perception that the SAP and other forces were involved in attacks was without substance.

"A policeman must be around the bend to be involved and still work in the field for up to 18 hours a day."

Gen. Erasmus gave an assurance the SAP, with SADF assistance, would stop the "senseless, intolerable violence."

"We shall react very strongly against these people."

He said the police had daily relations with communities. "If it were not for the SAP, thousands would be dead by now."

The proposed curfew would operate only in affected areas, and was still under discussion, Gen. Erasmus said.

Referring to machine guns mounted on vehicles to stop attacks on police, he said only individuals would be fired on, not crowds.

"They attack us with AK-47s and other weapons. Shot-guns against an AK are no good." He said he hoped the machine guns would not be used. "They are there to protect my people."

No restrictions would be imposed on journalists. "We welcome journalists—as long as they are also impartial."

Gen. Erasmus said that, as far as he knew, all the measures had been agreed upon in Friday's meeting between President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela. "Mr. Mandela wants an iron fist—we will give an iron fist."

Mandela on Measures

*MB1509134290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[By Jon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [15 Sep] strongly criticised measures announced by police earlier in the day to curb violence,

saying that if two white policemen had not died the government would not have taken action.

He said the measures were not intended to deal effectively with the situation. "They have not addressed the issue as it affects blacks but how it affects the lives of whites."

Witwatersrand Police Commissioner Major-General Gerrit Erasmus on Saturday announced stringent new measures to control violence, including a possible curfew, razor wire to surround hostels and squatter camps, and light machine guns to be mounted on police patrol vehicles.

Addressing a press conference at his Soweto home, Mr Mandela criticised the use of live ammunition by police, saying the ANC only wanted police in townships if they were going to behave and maintain law and order. He said security force patrols could be done without loss of life.

Vlok Discusses Criticism

*MB1509171490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1705 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 15 SAPA—Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said he did not understand why some people accused the government of not using everything at their disposal and the moment the government did, these people blamed it.

Speaking at a press conference after a meeting between three cabinet ministers and delegations from kwaZulu and Transkei, Mr Vlok referred to a question that the ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela rejected the so-called plan from the government to end the violence.

"As far as I know the government has not yet announced the plan," Mr Vlok said.

An "iron fist" plan to deal with the violence on the Witwatersrand was announced this morning by the SA Police.

Mr Vlok, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha met Transkei President Tutor Ndamase and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini accompanied by their traditional chiefs on Saturday [15 Sep] afternoon at the Union Buildings.

ANC Deputy President on De Klerk Meeting

*MB1409145990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The government had admitted violence in the townships was being manipulated by "a hidden hand" and had formulated a comprehensive plan to track down the people behind it, African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela told a press conference on Friday [14 Sep].

Mr Mandela held talks with the state president earlier on Friday where Mr de Klerk outlined the plan the government had adopted to stamp out the violence.

"One of the significant statements Mr de Klerk made was that government no longer believed the clashes were between black and black, Inkatha and the ANC or Zulu and Xhosa, but that some hidden hand was behind it," Mr Mandela said.

He said Mr de Klerk had told him the government was taking steps to track down those responsible for fuelling the violence. Mr Mandela said the ANC believed the latest attacks were the work of professional killers who had been highly trained.

The efficient manner in which these attacks were being carried out suggested "the beginnings of a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement" was starting in South Africa.

Asked whether he thought rightwing members of the police were behind the killers, Mr Mandela said he did not want to go into any detail.

De Klerk Comments on Statements

*MB1509161590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1552 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Middelburg, Cape Sept 15 SAPA—The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said although it appeared that some or other force was playing a role in the violence in South Africa, it would be short-sighted to play down or ignore the causes of the violence, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. President de Klerk was speaking at a public meeting at Middelburg, where the National Party was founded 75 years ago.

He referred to remarks made on Friday [14 Sep] by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, after their talks in Pretoria, saying a correction in this regard was necessary.

Mr. Mandela said at a news conference after the talks that the government was now convinced that there was more to the violence than a clash between black ethnic groups.

Mr. de Klerk said the latest wave of murders of train passengers and attacks on people from mini-buses suggested the existence of a sinister conspiracy by well-trained terrorists or gangs.

However, if there were no problems between the Xhosas and the Zulus, the king of the Zulus and the president of Transkei would not be holding peace talks.

President de Klerk said the fact that Inkatha, the ANC, and the UDF [United Democratic Front] were openly attacking each other, was further proof of problems between these groups. He pointed out that the violence was no longer aimed at government forces, but was occurring mainly between rival groups of black people.

It appeared that an unknown force belonging to one of the rival factions or a force from elsewhere was taking advantage of the situation. He also criticised the ANC's propaganda, as he put it, in which the government was blamed for all the violence. ANC leaders who said the present situation did not make it unnecessary to urge their followers to make peace should stop avoiding their responsibilities.

Mandela Discusses Violence, Government Response

*MB1409194890 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] This morning's unscheduled meeting between President de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress was a sign of their concern that the relentless violence could ruin their efforts to negotiate a new political future for South Africa. It was their second meeting in a week to talk about the current troubles, this time with the massacre of 26 people in an attack on a train as the subject of the discussion. Before the meeting, one of correspondents in Johannesburg, Julian Borger, asked Mr. Mandela for his reaction to the latest atrocity:

[Begin recording] [Mandela] It is one of complete disgust. It is clear that we are no longer dealing with human beings who have got a political agenda. We are dealing with animals, crazed individuals who have lost all sense of decency, where they kill innocent and unsuspecting civilians, women and men alike.

But what is of great concern is the failure of the government to take visible action to suppress this violence. We have a very experienced South African Police force, and we have a National Intelligence Service, also very experienced. Can you tell me that these state agencies have found it difficult over these four years to track down the criminals? That is the question which the people are now beginning to ask, that if they can't rely on the police, they can't rely on the troops because these are the people who are working with the faceless people who are responsible for this carnage.

[Borger] Now, earlier you said you thought that the peace process in this country was jeopardized by the continuation of this fighting. Has this latest attack taken South Africa another step away from peaceful resolution of its problems?

[Mandela] Well, there can be no doubt that the people are very angry. I have never seen our people as angry as they are at the present moment. They are demanding to be armed and we are going to find it very difficult to resist that demand, and you know the implications of that. We have already summoned an extraordinary and emergency meeting of the national executive which takes place on Tuesday [18 Sep] to address this question. I can say to you that it is not a good omen that we are compelled to call an urgent meeting of the national executive. [end recording]

Further on Unrest, Israel

*MB1409213890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] had not forfeited its right to self-defence when it suspended the armed struggle, and will not stand by and allow "our people" to be mowed down like dogs, ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela told hundreds of people who packed a synagogue in Johannesburg on Friday [14 Sep] night.

He also warned there was a "real and terrifying prospect of a full-scale civil war" breaking out. "An offensive unprecedented in ferocity has been launched against our people," Mr Mandela charged. "Ordinary civilians, at home, at work and in the streets, are made targets of brutal and savage attacks.

"There is no doubt in my mind, and all the evidence conclusively supports this, that the police and sectors of the government are working with a variety of vigilante forces, including Inkatha," he maintained. "If the strongest measures are not taken against the perpetrators of this violence, including elements within the South African police force, we will be forced to reconsider our present strategy," he said in reference to the ongoing killings on the Witwatersrand.

The present moment in South Africa holds great possibilities, but also real dangers, warned Mr Mandela. "On the eve of real negotiations, forces determined to wreck the peace process have implemented a strategy of destabilisation which has resulted in the very real and terrifying prospect of full-scale civil war breaking out."

Mr Mandela said eye witnesses from many townships stated "unequivocally" that whites, with their faces and hands blackened, have been part of groups of attackers recently. "This is not a new phenomenon in southern Africa. It has been an integral part of the destabilisation policy perpetrated against Angola and Mozambique."

According to Mr Mandela, the ANC—as the initiator of the current peace process—has "sincerely exerted all our efforts to bring peace to our country with the minimum loss of life. But we will not stand by and allow our people to be mowed down like dogs," he warned. "Every life lost wounds us deeply. Although we have unilaterally suspended armed struggle in the interests of furthering the peace process, we have not forfeited our right of self defence."

Turning to the sometimes controversial issue of the ANC's policy to Israel, and Zionism in particular, Mr Mandela, who was invited to address Johannesburg's Jewish community, slammed inaccurate reports attributed to him in the world media.

"I wish only to state that such reports should not be taken as accurate, and efforts should be made to find out what was actually said, rather than what has been

reported," he told around 1,000 people, who packed the Temple Shalom in the Highlands North suburb.

"If Zionism means the right of the Jewish people to live in secure boundaries, to have their own state, to contribute to world peace, and peace in the (Middle East) region, to live in a manner that affords them the right to fully express their culture, traditions and religion, then we consider Zionism a healthy movement. This is indeed what we understand Zionism to be," Mr Mandela stressed.

However, "if Zionism means the right of Israel to seize territory and deny the Palestinian people their right of self-determination, and suppress by brute force their right to self expression, then we condemn Zionism in the strongest terms." He added it must also be understood that the enemies of Israel are not the ANC's enemies. "Our stand on the question of relations between Israel and the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation) is that it is a matter which must be settled by peaceful methods, as is the view of the world community."

By refusing to speak to the PLO, the Israeli Government is isolating itself, Mr Mandela added.

"It is our firm belief that peace in the Middle East depends on the people of Palestine and the people of Israel coming to accept each other's right of existence. The people of Palestine also have the right to nationhood in the land of their birth," he pointed out.

"Our shared experiences with the PLO of racial intolerance, forced removals, demolition of homes, detention, torture and repeated massacres of course result in firm bonds of friendship. It is our task as leaders in our respective countries to make every effort to bridge the chasm that exists between Jew and Christian, between Christian and Muslim, between black and white. We must strive to end this enmity between people based on colour, religion and race," the ANC leader stressed.

The rich history and traditions of the South African Jewish community, Mr Mandela said, has a lot to contribute to the process of transformation now under way. "Immigration to South Africa took place primarily as a result of persecution, whether this was under Tsarist Russia at the turn of the century, or both before and after the Nazi policy of extermination. In our view this has resulted in a keen awareness in the Jewish community of the evil that is apartheid. Our own persecution means that we readily identify with the Jewish people on the question of racial intolerance. We condemn all forms of racism, including any manifestation of anti-Semitism," the ANC leader emphasised.

"We hope that the Jewish community looks to South Africa as their home, their future, a country to which they belong as a right," Mr Mandela added. "We believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, irrespective of race, colour or creed."

The ANC had every confidence that, individually and as a community, South African Jews will play a "very menaningful" role in building a democratic country.

"It is well known that the South African Jewish community has always held dear invaluable concepts such as the right to education, to freedom of thought, to individual liberty. The vibrant role played in the South African economy is visible for all to see," the ANC leader said.

"What we are now asking is how these skills, resources and ideals can be harnesssed to serve the South African nation in the making."

Buthelezi Puts Blame on ANC 'Idiom of Violence'

*MB1509111490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1023 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday, September 15: The violence on the Reef and Natal stemmed from the ANC's [African National Congress] decade-long calls on South Africans to kill for political purposes, Inkatha Freedom party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He told a meeting of the party's Central Committee here that it was known "simply and staightforwardly" that Dr Nelson Mandela's threat to resume the so-called armed struggle arose "out of the dust of the violent whirlwind that the ANC itself has sown."

The organisation had created a thirst for violence among some of its adherents, Dr Buthelezi said. There was public evidence of this in the ANC's "idiom of violence" in which it had: —called on the people to arm themselves; —urged the youth to form oppressive military cadres; — and had introduced hand grenades, AK47 rifles, land mines and limpet mines.

Now that the ANC had failed to stop the violence which it had initiated directly and indirectly, it turned to blame Inkatha and the SA Police [SAP]. On Dr Mandela's threat to resume the armed struggle, Dr Buthelezi said nobody was really afraid of this because it was a pathetic armed struggle which had failed so dismally already.

Dr Buthelezi agreed that the police had been at fault at times, so had members of Inkatha. However he was quite sure that there had been no SAP headquarters decision to do what Dr Mandela accused them of. Certainly no Inkatha decision to use violence had ever been made at national, local or regional levels.

The ANC's idiom of violence, which it did not have the "guts" to own up to, was now delaying negotiations. The ANC did not want negotiations now but nevertheless wanted to have "tete-a-tete sessions" with the state president.

"It wants to continue trotting to union buildings and back to give more and impressions that negotiations are bi-polar and that they and the government will sort

things out in the end. The violence continues while the ANC trumpets around the world and seeks the millions it wants to locate itself in advantageous positions for party-political purposes before negotiations begin."

The Inkatha leader said he was sad but also angry that, playing fast and loose with democracy, the ANC continued to try to make the annihilation of Inkatha its top priority on the very eve of negotiations.

But his anger was limited by strategic considerations and, however reluctantly he did so at times, he still genuinely held out his hand of friendship to Dr Mandela, despite what the ANC leader had said about him publicly and his own reaction to this.

Dr Buthelezi said negotiations would be meaningless if they were held behind closed doors. He would certainly not be drawn into them while current levels of violence remained.

Says Unrest Threatens Negotiations

*MB1409174190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1708 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] Durban Sept 14 SAPA—The ongoing bloodshed in the Witwatersrand was threatening the peace talks put on track by the State President F.W. de Klerk, Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday [14 Sep].

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the kwaZulu chief minister as saying the carnage was threatening the future of the country. He asked for an end to the violence.

A civil war scenario, Mr Buthelezi noted, always created its own aftermath because it would take many years before bitterness melted away.

The Inkatha president appealed to people on all sides of the political spectrum to find ways of stopping the bloodshed.

ANC Warning of Right To Resume Mass Action

*MB1409185590 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 14 Sep 90 p 2*

[Report by Peter Delmar: "ANC Warns Govt of Mass Action"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] warned government yesterday that it reserved the right to resume "mass action" to secure the release of detainees and the suspension of what it called repressive laws.

A strongly worded statement issued yesterday accused government of "a callous disregard for the most elementary standards of human decency" by refusing to release or grant bail to disabled and ill political detainees.

The statement came after detained ANC national executive member Mac Maharaj was taken to hospital and leading Natal member Billy Nair was freed after suffering a heart attack during his detention.

The ANC said yesterday more than 100 "apartheid fighters and ANC members" were being detained under Section 29.

"Despite repeated representations at the highest level for the immediate release or bail for these comrades, the government has been unyielding. We are certain that Billy Nair would still be in prison even now had he not suffered a heart attack."

Meanwhile, the families of a number of Section 29 detainees have asked President F.W. de Klerk for a meeting next Monday [17 Sep]. According to a letter to De Klerk released by the ANC yesterday, the detainees' families are demanding their release, or at least that they be granted access to relatives and doctors and lawyers of their choice.

PAC Official Discusses Stand on Negotiations

*MB1509153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1524 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 15 SAPA—The militant Africanist chant "one settler, one bullet" was a call for retribution against the crimes against black South Africans, senior Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] official Mr. Barney Desai told more than 1,000 people in Cape Town on Saturday [15 Sep].

Addressing a mass PAC rally in the Hanover Park civic hall, Mr. Desai said: "I say if you think we are going to absolve you of the crimes you have perpetrated against the black people of this country you are mistaken."

He was referring to a letter written by a reader of a Cape Town newspaper this week who took exception to the slogan.

Mr. Desai said the PAC stood for reconciliation but "there can be no reconciliation between master and servant, oppressor and oppressed unless justice is done."

The PAC called for a constituent assembly as it believed the people of a country had to draw up their own constitution.

The organisation demanded a constituent assembly based on one-person-one-vote in a unitary state.

"It is not a question of writing a constitution in someone else's lavatory. If you do it the only place for that constitution is to pull the chain," Mr Desai said. People opposed to a constituent assembly wanted to protect their racist privileges.

Launching an attack on the ANC [African National Congress] for taking part in negotiations with the government Mr. Desai said the PAC asked no favours from "our oppressors."

The organisation had been invited to talk to the government and it may do so—but it would not budge from its demand that the people write their own constitution. The meeting also featured speakers from the National Council of Trade Unions, the New Unity Movement and the Workers Organisation for Socialist Action.

High-kicking and singing youths set a militant tone beforehand chanting "Izwe lethu" (the land is ours) "one settler, one bullet—one bullet, one settler," "Liberate Azania—arm the people."

Mr. Colin Clarke, spokesman for the SA Council on Sport [SACOS] called on the ANC-aligned National Sport Congress [NSC] to disband.

The NSC, he said, was willing to trade-off one of the strongest weapons, the sports boycott, in return for the opportunity for South Africa to return to international competition. While SACOS stood for non-affiliation in local politics the NSC held itself as the sole-representative of sporting bodies.

AZAPO Stresses Conditions for Negotiations

*MB1409112390 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 14-20 Sep 90 p 5*

[Report by Cassandra Moodley: "AZAPO Will Talk—But There Are a Number of 'Ifs'"]

[Text] The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] would go to the negotiating table only if State President F.W. de Klerk suspended the constitution and relinquished his position so a constituent assembly could be formed.

And the organisation is only prepared to "pre-negotiate with De Klerk on the technicalities of the constituent assembly."

"Meaningful negotiations can only take place at a constituent assembly," said the organisation amidst rumours that an invitation from De Klerk to AZAPO to attend talks was imminent. Recently a similar invitation was received by the Pan-Africanist Congress.

AZAPO's position on negotiations was concluded at a central committee meeting last weekend and will be ratified at the organisation's national council in Pietersburg tomorrow, publicity secretary Strini Moodley said this week.

Moodley outlined the mechanisms of the constituent assembly AZAPO was demanding. "De Klerk must resign or his government must vote itself out of power like the communist parties in Eastern Europe did."

AZAPO also called for the suspension of the current constitution and the intervention of the United Nations to man security and policing. According to the black consciousness organisation the UN must then "conduct a one person, one vote election on the basis of universal suffrage."

This will determine who the parties with constituencies are and will allow each organisation to have a proportional representation of delegates on a constituent assembly. AZAPO envisages straight party representation and not regional representation. "Any party with a constituency can participate in this process."

AZAPO also accused De Klerk of carefully orchestrating the recent spate of violence, by "using police, informers, bussing in undercover agents and supplying weapons to encourage the hostel attacks."

Leader Criticizes Talks

MB1509152390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1507 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Pietersburg Sept 15 SAPA—The Black Consciousness Movement [BCM] was not left behind by people who had moved a step backwards, Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] President Prof Itumeleng Mosala said on Friday [14 Sep].

Speaking at a service at the University of the North to mark the end of Biko week commemorations, he said government had invited the Pan Africanist Congress for talks and the AZAPO Central Committee had met last week to discuss their response in case government also invited them to negotiations.

"We say the BCM is proud to be left out, and we are not being left behind by those who have actually moved a step backward. One can only be left behind by people who are moving forward and the present negotiations are actually a backward movement," Prof Mosala said.

He said BCM activists on Robben Island had told him they would feel betrayed if the BCM went into negotiations at this point.

He attributed recent township violence to the "De Klerk-Malan junta", saying the BCM would see to it black people defended black people against its causes.

Report Notes Declining National Economic Status

MB1409093490 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 14 Sep 90 p 3

[Report by Gillian Hayne: "SA Economic Status Slips"]

[Text] With population outstripping the growth in gross domestic product (GDP), SA [South Africa] is facing a tough future, economists say.

And as it slips into the World Bank definition of a developing country, so it becomes eligible for financial assistance.

Over the past 20 years, GDP increased at an average 2.5 percent per annum, from a base of R[and]85.3bn in 1970, while population grew at a fairly constant 2.8 percent per annum from 22.5-million to 37.3-million. This equates to a 59.9 percent increase in GDP to a 65.8 percent increase in population.

"High population growth is the scourge throughout Africa, even pulling down economies which were doing fairly well—and SA is no exception," Standard Bank economist Nico Czypionka noted.

The Reserve Bank calculated GDP per capita in 1989 at R3,678, 0.5 percent down from 1985's R3,698, compared with gross national product (GNP) per capita of R3,451, 1.5 percent down from 1985's R3,502.

Czypionka went on to cite the negative economic growth as the reason for the present political upheaval. "If the well-being of the individual continually improved there would not be the dissatisfaction which is currently prevalent.

"The challenge facing the government is to increase the economy's performance with a realistic policy and to encourage individuals to bring down the population growth rate."

SA should try to emulate the Western world by increasing its economic growth rate, Czypionka said, and gave Germany's average growth of 1.8 percent, UK's 1.2 percent and Japan's 3.5 percent growth as examples.

Converting the 1989 GNP per capita figure at the current exchange rate, would equate to \$1,337, which makes SA eligible for a World Bank loan. SA was recently reported to be looking for such a loan.

SA was previously not eligible for assistance as its GNP per capita income was higher than the guidelines set out by the World Bank. These stand at \$1,940 per capita for bank loan and \$520 for a concessionary, International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate.

However, Nedbank economist Edward Osborne explained SA's classification as a developed or developing country was dependent on the attitude of the institution and the circumstances of the definition.

Looking at SA's economy on a per capita basis, the country was declining into the "developing" category because of the high subsistence population and the increasing number of unemployed, he said.

15 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1509092590

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

New School Plans "Least" Government Can Do—According to the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 September, the government plans announced recently by Piet Clase for new school types has been criticized by the right as "spelling the doom of separate education," and by the left as "hedging on the opening of schools to all races." The editorial says both criticisms are incorrect, but it took courage for the government to move as far as it did, and says "Since, however, the government is committed to introducing a new South Africa in which everyone will be equal, the Clase scheme is the least it can do, certainly as an interim measure," and terms the plans "dramatic and far-reaching."

ANC Would Gain Nothing By Collapsing Talks—"We don't know what Mr. Nelson Mandela thinks he is

achieving by warning the government that talks with the African National Congress may collapse and the ANC may resume the armed struggle." So says an editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 September, on page 6. The editorial goes on to list all the government has done, such as unbanning the ANC and other groups, freeing prisoners, including Mandela, holding talks with the ANC and lifting the state of emergency in most places. The editorial notes that a resumption of the armed struggle would only invite a clamp down on Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing and result in a state worse than it was before February 2. "There is, in fact, nothing the ANC can gain by replacing negotiation with the armed struggle." The editorial concludes by calling for an end to the violence and warns that if it does not end, the state of emergency must be reimposed.

Another Call for End to Violence—"It is like living in a state of war, with battle communiques coming in all the time," states an editorial on page 6 of the 14 September issue of Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English. The editorial cites all the horrific "black on black" violence in the townships, spilling over into Johannesburg as well as the right-wing bombings and murders, and states that a "civil war" or "white insurrection" is "no longer such a remote possibility." "Nobody feels safe" from robberies, murder, rape, housebreaking and other violent crime, the editorial says. "The responsibility is not just that of the government and its security forces; the ANC and Inkatha must declare peace now." "Let there be no mistake about one thing: There is no way in which a new South Africa can be born with any hope of success while there is all the ghastly violence, murder and mayhem and labour upheavals that are ruining this country."

CAPE TIMES

Clase Scheme Maintains "School Apartheid"—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 September, in a page 6 editorial, terms the government schools plan announced by Education Minister Piet Clase "ultra-cautious" and says it "hardly squares with the bold new pronouncements of the De Klerk administration." The

editorial says Mr Clase "may be sure that the new constitution will wipe such transparent attempts to perpetuate school apartheid right off the curriculum."

DP-Proposed Budget Deserves Study—The Democratic Party (DP) budget document introduced at last week-end's DP Congress "is a plan for redistribution and growth in a mixed economy," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial opines that the plan "is representative of the thinking of a broad section of the business community," and that the budget "is a deserving study, capable of enriching the economy regardless of the extent to which it is adopted."

Land Reform Should Be Addressed—Noting recent calls for the scrapping of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and of other legislation such as the Group Areas Act, an editorial on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 12 September says such laws will have to give way to reform allowing access to land for all South Africans. Such laws were enacted when black peasant farmers, tenants and sharecroppers "were remarkably successful producers of crops for the market," under pressure from white farmers. Although driven by such legislation to the city to seek employment, "many would opt for agriculture if given the opportunity," the editorial says and concludes by saying it is "high time that these issues be addressed."

Time To Demand Peace—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 13 September, in a page 6 editorial, says "It's becoming almost impossible to explain the wave of ongoing violence on the Reef in rational terms." There are many theories, the paper says, but none of them fit the situation "comfortably." The editorial goes on to call on President De Klerk to accept the idea that the violence in Natal and complaints of police complicity require "conclusive action," and that he must be seen to be paying attention to claims of white "dirty tricks" in the unrest. On the other hand, Nelson Mandela must swallow the political cost and meet with Inkatha's Buthelezi. In turn, the paper says, Buthelezi must curb his militant followers. The editorial concludes "South Africans have the right to demand that their leaders demonstrate a commitment to peace—and now, when it is needed most acutely."

Angola

Dos Santos Seeks U.S. Policy 'Reassessment'

MB1609092390 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1915 GMT 15 Sep 90

["Declaration" by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, dated 13 September, during "televised debate"; place not given]

[Text] Luanda, 15/9 (ANGOP)—On Thursday, 13 September, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made a declaration [words indistinct] I hope that as a result of our discussions today there will be a serious reassessment of U.S. policy toward Angola. We would particularly like a constructive and reconciliatory attitude and policy by the United States, and we ask for your support to the efforts we have been making with a view to attaining negotiated peace and national reconciliation.

I believe there is a considerable amount of misleading information circulating in Congress, which I would like to clarify today. I would be most pleased to answer your questions during this televised debate and I hope that we will have a frank and open discussion about our mutual worries.

Before I start our dialogue, I would like to share with you some brief considerations which, in my view, could form the basis of our discussions.

Firstly, I wish to assure you that my government and I are sincerely committed to achieving a negotiated and non-military solution to our internal conflict. Every Angolan is tired of war and wants peace. The human cost of this conflict is unmeasurable. I believe that the trend toward peace and stability has already begun and is irreversible. Accordingly, my government has accepted the principle of holding general elections on a multiparty basis following the implementation of a cease-fire and the end of military hostilities. It will also accept the participation of international and impartial observers.

As politicians, I am sure that you can assess the impact that the war has on our ability to hold elections. We don't have a population census. Our constitution has to be reviewed in order to pave the way for a transition for a multiparty system, and we ought to establish appropriate mechanisms to hold elections nationwide.

My government has already established a commission, which could well include UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements, in order to draft a new constitution. In July, our party voted in favor of an evolution toward a multiparty system under peaceful conditions. In its last session, the Angolan parliament also decided that once peace is achieved, it will debate the proposals on the revision of our constitution in order to establish a multiparty system.

I reiterate my government's position, as well as my own, that once a cease-fire and the appropriate mechanisms

for holding national elections have been established, we will be committed to the holding of elections on a multiparty basis as soon as possible.

Secondly, as I have already stated, I am very worried about the continued and a possible increase in secret military aid for UNITA, and the effect that this will have on the Angolan people, the peace process, our economy, and the efforts necessary to solve the problem of famine. I strongly believe that the continued and even greater levels of military support for UNITA by the United States will only mean an incentive to war and will not facilitate the attainment of peace.

In order to achieve peace, UNITA should, like us, commit itself to reach a consensus at the new round of talks in Portugal. This is my goal, but I am still not convinced that UNITA shares it.

Armed attacks have been stepped up in the past few weeks. UNITA has increased its military actions against the civilian population, oil installations, railroads, bridges, public roads, hydroelectric stations, and power lines thus making it impossible to establish an atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation.

Meanwhile, my government has repeatedly showed its commitment to peace and its desire to assume that commitment in a flexible manner. Among the various actions already undertaken, we point out:

1. The almost complete withdrawal of Cuban troops under the terms of the accords signed in New York on 22 December 1988.
2. Holding of three direct talks with UNITA, which, in my view clearly implies my government's recognition of UNITA's political wing.
3. The drafting of a "Nine-point Plan," which has unanimously been regarded as a "sound basis for negotiations," and which has obtained the partial acceptance of UNITA itself following the first round of talks.
4. A formal undertaking to hold general elections and adopt a multiparty system of government after the drafting of a new constitution and the end of armed violence throughout the country.
5. Gradual transition to a regulated market economy which provides incentives and protects foreign investment.
6. My government's formal acceptance at the third round of talks of the so-called "Triple Zero" proposal submitted by the USSR, which includes the undertaking of not buying from the Soviets or [words indistinct] additional material resources for our army if UNITA ceases all war materiel resupply operations and commits itself to the urgent drafting of a cease-fire accord at the ongoing talks with our government.

I wish to express a very personal opinion. Honestly, I don't understand the reason why the "Triple Zero" plan has neither been accepted by UNITA nor endorsed by the Bush administration, or the U.S. Congress.

If UNITA is really committed to achieving peace and if the Bush Administration is so keen on cooperating with the Soviets in other parts of the world, why don't they

accept this plan proposed by the Soviets as a means of ending the conflict in Angola? Could it be that the apparent rejection of that plan means that the United States is not really committed to achieving peace in Angola? I hope that this is not the case.

My government's delegation to the talks has been faced with growing and inflexible demands on the part of UNITA, which, surprisingly enough, seem to coincide with the findings of the U.S. Congress regarding additional military aid. UNITA's rationale is that if a cease-fire is negotiated, Congress would be not so willing to approve the level of military aid that has been requested.

The United States has a direct influence on UNITA's willingness to make a pledge to establish peace. I would like to ask Congress to use this influence in order to persuade UNITA to end its hostilities and negotiate a cease-fire in good faith.

A cease-fire and a peace accord will create the necessary stability to hold elections in Angola as soon as possible. Should we be able to implement the proposed constitutional reforms, we will be able to set a date for nationwide general elections.

Finally, the Angolan people are still suffering the effects of a prolonged drought which has devastated [words indistinct] the central and southern part of my country, with thousands of people killed by famine and many others facing the same risk.

It has never been the political intention of my government to use food as a weapon. Reports to this end are mere propaganda aimed at tarnishing the my government's good will and humanity. I have personally held talks with officials of the Red Cross, the "Catholic Relief Services" [preceding three words in English], and the United Nations in order to determine the appropriate way of sending food to all parts of Angola.

I can assure you that we will continue to cooperate with the United Nations and international relief organizations to (?see to it) that food is distributed throughout Angola.

The Angolan people welcome the humanitarian aid that we have received from various international organizations, as well as the aid given by the United States. I would also like to thank Congressman Tony Hall for having placed a resolution before the House of Representatives, giving an account of the famine situation in Angola while urging the United States to work with UNITA in order to ensure its full cooperation in humanitarian assistance efforts.

Finally, I wish to thank each of the honorable congressmen for having dedicated their precious time to Angola. I would also like to thank the congressmen who have acknowledged and supported the efforts that my government has made in the search for peace and national reconciliation. I thank you for your willingness to understand the full scope of our situation, and for the faith you have in us. I will do my best to reciprocate the

trust that you have in us. I am committed to peace in my country in order to make Angola a prosperous and democratic nation. I will make efforts to solve the problems still facing us, and will reorganize our economy. Once again, thank you very much for the opportunity of discussing these issues with you. I am at your disposal for questions and comments.

Official Says Talks Could Yield Cease-Fire

*MB1709060790 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura has admitted the possibility that our government may sign a cease-fire agreement with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] at the next round of talks because practically all principles have been met.

Minister Venancio de Moura, who said this in the Namibian capital, added that the two sides need only reach an agreement on the shape, control, and implementation of the cease-fire, thereby rendering unnecessary the participation of U.S. and USSR observer teams at the fourth round of direct talks expected to be held in Portugal on 24 September.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was speaking to a group of Angolan newsmen on the meeting of the joint commission for verifying the New York Accords, disclosed that the Angolan team had held bilateral talks with the U.S. delegation in Windhoek. He said the Angolan team had reaffirmed that the U.S. Government's policy of hostility toward our government and support for UNITA does not enhance a spirit allowing the Angolan people to prepare for a cease-fire [words indistinct] and peace.

Zaire's Mobutu May Resume Mediation in Talks

*MB1709064090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko may resume his mediation in the Angolan peace process in response to an OAU proposal.

Reporting this, the Portuguese press says Mobutu has stated that he has guarantees that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will stop its military action soon to facilitate a peaceful resolution to Angola's internal conflict.

The Portuguese press says the Zairian head of state will send an envoy to Luanda soon to brief the Angolan authorities on his recent meeting with Jonas Savimbi.

Meanwhile, political observers have expressed doubts about Mobutu's reinstatement as mediator in light of evidence that UNITA is using Zaire as a springboard for attacks against civilians and economic targets in our

country. Those observers also note that this happens when both warring factions have praised Portugal's mediating role so far.

UNITA's information chief for Europe recently confirmed Zaire's support for his organization when he said UNITA has bases in Zaire and many more Jambas in northern Angola.

U.S. Aid to UNITA Said To Hinder Peace

*MB1609125790 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] The policy of hostilities against the Angolan Government and U.S. support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] do not facilitate the establishment of a cease-fire and peace in the country. This was stated to Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, by the Angolan delegation to the ninth session of the joint commission for the verification of the New York accords.

Speaking to newsmen, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said that the points of the agenda were easily dealt with, except for the question of U.S. and South African support for UNITA in the destabilization of Angola.

As for the question of South African warships seen at the Zairian port of Matadi and which were suspected of supporting UNITA, Venancio de Moura said that this question could be raised at international forums should that support materialize. The South Africans were embarrassed and denied knowledge of the affair.

The Angolan delegation held bilateral talks with the U.S., Soviet, South African, and Namibian delegations and exchanged views on bilateral and regional matters.

UNITA on Intentions To Reduce Attacks

*MB1409131990 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] A spokesman on foreign affairs for the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, Mr. Antonio da Costa Fernandes, says UNITA is to reduce attacks on Angolan Government forces and adopt a more flexible position at peace talks scheduled for the 24th of this month.

Mr. Fernandes said in Lisbon that hostilities will be reduced in response to a message sent to the UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, by the deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Mr. Fernandes said that in the letter, written on behalf of the OAU, Mr. Mandela had asked UNITA to moderate its military action in Angola and to facilitate dialogue.

*** Red Cross Aids 600,000 Famine Victims**

*90AF0553B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 21 Jul 90 p 1*

[Text] Between January and May of this year, the International Red Cross Committee (CICV) in Angola assisted around 600,000 victims of famine in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, and Benguela, in the southern part of the country.

This information was supplied by the representative of this humanitarian institution in Angola, Walter Stocker, who reported that the aid consisted primarily of flour, beans, and oil, estimated at 5,000 tons.

According to the CICV representative in Angola, this aid was provided repeatedly to the municipalities of Cuima (Huambo) and Ganda (Benguela), because of the food shortage afflicting the people living in those areas.

In Benguela, the International Red Cross Committee provided similar assistance to the people living in the municipalities of Ganda and Chicuma.

However, the Red Cross made the urgent distribution of food to the victims of famine in Angola conditional on a security agreement in the affected areas.

In statements to ANGOP, the CICV representative, Walter Stocker, said that the institution "proposed to the Angolan Government and UNITA that they enter into an agreement on establishing conditions for security."

According to that official, if these conditions were created, the assistance could be extended to cover the entire country.

"We do not want to intervene in the internal affairs of Angola, but this proposal will allow the CICV's vehicles to operate in the drought-stricken areas without incident," he added.

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs recently said in Harare, Zimbabwe that Angola agreed to the creation of the so-called "peace corridors," in support of the victims of famine, but that these corridors should operate only with the participation of the competent national authorities and could not be imposed by any country or international organization.

This position was stated clearly in a declaration by the Angolan Government, which rejected the proposals made by the U.S. Department of State to the effect that international support should be sought for the supposed UNITA initiative of creating the so-called "peace corridors."

The International Red Cross Committee in Angola has just published its first book in Luanda, entitled "Uela," which discusses the way in which the organization aids and protects victims of armed conflict.

The 125-page long book was published by the Angolan printing company "Lito-Tipo" last November.

According to Ursula Eugster, a Swiss woman, 10,000 copies of the book were printed and it is being distributed free of charge.

* Cunene River Bridge To Be Repaired

90AF0637A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] The Cunene River bridge, located in the Xangongo comune, Cunene Province, has been slated for important improvements beginning 10 August, responsibility for which will belong to the National Bridge Corporation, a state-owned enterprise [ENP-UEE] that has already guaranteed its technical capability of executing the works within the planned timeframe.

According to a notice from its administration, the project will begin by demolishing the viaduct, thus creating the necessary conditions for complete reconstruction of the bridge, as soon as financing for the necessary ATM is received.

The Cunene River bridge is currently the largest project of this type in the People's Republic of Angola. During the war of invasion that the South African Army carried out against our country, the bridge was destroyed several times, most notably in 1975, 1976, and 1982.

The first two times, the 825-meter bridge was completely reconstructed by the National Bridge Corporation, and during the period between 1984 and 1985 the river crossing was performed by amphibious means. In 1986/87 the ENP-UEE undertook emergency repair of the central span over the riverbed.

According to our source, the aforementioned intervention was from the beginning considered temporary, there being no other solution, and given the urgency at the time a maximum weight limit of 50 tons was imposed on loads crossing the bridge.

The National Bridge Corporation stated that as an alternative route for loads greater than that mentioned above, a flotation unit commonly known as a raft was installed, powered by a diesel engine and with a capacity of up to 100 tons.

However, it was revealed that due to the heavy traffic on the bridge in recent months in the direction of Namibia and vice versa, a 22-meter crack has opened in the viaduct, because drivers ignorant of the situation, rather than utilizing the flotation unit, cross the bridge with loads greater than that allowed.

The National Bridge Corporation is at this time involved in repairing the crack, that is, part of the platform outside of the central bed that did not suffer damage, anticipating completion within 20 to 30 days.

Meanwhile, traffic is being rerouted to the aforementioned floats, which will be reinforced to support loads of up to 150 tons.

Also according to the corporation's general administration, the work currently being undertaken is of a temporary nature, but at no time will it affect or paralyze normal traffic access, since "there are alternatives that are perfectly capable and adequate for the volume of traffic, and which, indeed, were the methods used until the 1960's (actually even more recently)."

* Agriculture Ministry Discusses Sector

90AF0553C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The Twentieth Extended Consultative Council of the Ministry of Agriculture, which ended Tuesday in Luanda, concluded that an executive agency responsible for promoting the development and improvement of livestock production and protecting animal health should be set up.

The Council expressed its satisfaction over the plans to decentralize supplies of equipment and materials to be implemented by the agricultural sector.

After an in-depth analysis of the investment plan for this year and the next, the Council recommended that it be modified to incorporate the changes and suggestions introduced.

The participants were informed of the status of work on the "preliminary draft" of the Association of Farm Technicians and expressed their displeasure at the delays in presenting this document.

Alongside the work of MINAGRI's Consultative Council, the Seminar on Reorganizing Businesses in the Agricultural Sector had been going on in the same building in Luanda since yesterday.

The opening session of the seminar was chaired by the minister of agriculture, and it is scheduled to end tomorrow. The purpose of the seminar is to study in detail the business reorganization process, and to clarify rules and methods with a view to arriving at a common language.

\$124 Million in Projects

In the Consultative Council, it was reported that the Ministry of Agriculture has projects in the pipeline estimated at a value of \$124 million, which will be financed by nongovernmental agencies and noninternational organizations.

This information was disclosed by Minister Faustino Muteka, who spoke on Monday at the opening session of the Consultative Council in Luanda.

According to Muteka, the African Development Fund and the African Development Bank are participating in these projects with \$29 million to fund a rural development study in Cabinda Province and the purchase of equipment to promote small and medium-sized farms in Bengo and Kwanza-Sul.

The World Food Program will channel about \$16 million in food aid to Malanje, and will assist the central milk plant in Luanda.

In a project financed jointly with OPEC, the International Agricultural Development Fund will provide \$10,320,000 to rehabilitate small farms in Malanje.

With the UNDP, the Ministry of Agriculture has projects in the areas of statistics, seed production, instruction and on-the-job training, and the fight against desertification, valued at \$8,377,000.

The Ministry is also receiving financing from the EEC in the amount of 10 million ECU's, to supply factors of production for its sectoral import program.

It still has \$2 million from FENU [UN Capital Development Fund] for manioc production projects, \$56,000 from UNICEF for basic care in the settlements, and 12 million Swedish kronor from ASDI to assist displaced persons.

The Ministry will be receiving \$3 million from the Africa Fund, whose aid comes from Yugoslavia and Algeria, for farm equipment to go to private producers involved in the potato and fruit program at the Kikuxi agricultural complex.

France's "Caisse centrale" will set aside 94,312,000 French francs for agricultural development, rehabilitation of the water distribution system in Humpata (Huila), and cotton production in Kwanza-Sul Province.

For emergency aid to rehabilitate agriculture, the FAO will defray the costs of two projects budgeted at \$1 million, while Spain's FAD will provide the same amount for irrigation.

The Dutch ICCO will provide assistance to the Lucala region (Kwanza-Norte Province), valued at 344,645 florins.

The Angolan Government is negotiating financial assistance with Italy for projects in the Luanda green belt and a grant of \$12,154,000.

* Minister Speaks at FAPLA Anniversary

90AF0637C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 3 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The central activity of the commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) took place in the city of Huambo, in a ceremony presided over by Defense Minister Brigadier General Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale."

Huambo Province, Central Front headquarters, this year won the honor of hosting the 1 August commemoration due to the combativeness of its people, its spirit of resistance in the face of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] atrocities, its determination in the struggle against great difficulties, and its creative work.

"The entire nation's hope would be to commemorate 1 August this time in an atmosphere of peace, to celebrate the anniversary of the historic event this time without the suffering of the bombs, without the indiscriminate deaths and mutilations that UNITA still dares to inflict, this time without the pain and suffering of this war without a future," the Defense Minister said in his speech.

That leader stated that the entire population of Angola in every province desires peace, to be able to reconstruct the country and participate in economic and social development.

"We do not need to tie ourselves to tribal, racial, ideological or other preconceptions, to live in an ever happier manner. In Angola there is space, bread, and work for every Angolan, with no need to continue this war between sons of the same land," said Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale."

With respect to direct talks with UNITA, the defense minister added that the Angolan Government hopes that the UNITA representatives to the exploratory direct contacts to discuss solutions to the domestic conflict will have the good sense not to create more obstacles, and that they will commit themselves to a compromise that will lead to the end of this war and to national unity.

The minister stated that after the cease-fire the government will follow with measures now in progress to strengthen national democracy, including revision of the constitution to make it compatible with the new situation, admitting all waves of opinion and the participation of independent elements and other citizens, among them those belonging to UNITA.

Peace is necessary for all social processes, the minister continued. It is necessary for broadening democracy, the passage to free and fair elections, and the evolution to a pluralistic state with national unity and development.

The whole democracy-broadening process announced by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is reflected in the projects now being discussed in the III Party Congress, which are dependent upon the peace factor, with this in turn conditioned upon the sensibleness and seriousness of the UNITA representatives, beginning with Mr. Savimbi, Brigadier General "Pedale" emphasized.

With regard to the drought and desertification ram-paging across many areas of our territory, particularly in the central and southern regions, the defense minister accused UNITA of attacking "the civilian supply columns serving the populations of Huambo, Bie, Lubango, and Kwanza-Sul, and they do not even take into account that the goods they rob and destroy are destined for the populations they claim to defend."

"The war will not resolve anything," he said. "Rather, on the contrary, it will increasingly ruin the country, kill people, destroy buildings and productive and social

goods, and delay the country's development. It is necessary to talk, to compare ideas and harmonize them," that leader added.

However, for as long as it takes for that to happen, we will not just let UNITA do whatever it wants. FAPLA will respond immediately and vigorously, until the UNITA bandits are convinced that it is necessary and urgent to put an end to the war, said the minister of defense.

Finally, he applauded the act on the part of the People's Assembly of attributing well-deserved praise to veterans, among them former MPLA commanders and guerrillas, to whom he awarded 1 August medals, MPLA Guerrilla medals and Veteran of the Clandestine Struggle medals, calling for that practice to be cultivated by future generations.

During the course of the act, messages of congratulations were read by the OPA [Angolan Pioneers Association] and the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]—Youth Party, and there was a military parade with contingents of land infantry, ODP [People's Defense Organization]—Territorial Troops, Huambo Military Zone, 2nd Brigade, Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officer School, and the People's Police.

The commemorations, which took place under the theme "FAPLA Bulwark of Peace and of the Angolan People's Conquests," climaxed with a musical-cultural session by the musical group "Os Fachos," from the FAPLA National Political Directorate, and "Inovacao Petro," from Huambo, who gave more life to the party, cheering everyone present.

Attending the ceremony were People's Navy Commander Vice Admiral Antonio de Carvalho "Toca," Major General Dino Matross, Lieutenant General Ngongo, Colonel Faceira, Central Front Commander Lieutenant Colonel Osvaldo de Jesus Van Dunem, Huambo Provincial Commissioner Dumilde Rangel, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, among other officials and Party and government leaders.

*** Commentary Urges Boost of Consumer Products**

90AF0638A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Aug 90 p 3

[Commentary by Jesus Silva]

[Text] The Peoples Republic of Angola has recently participated in various international expositions in which it has displayed a wide range of agricultural and industrial products, inciting interest in some countries to import them.

There would be nothing wrong with this if we were self-sufficient in our production, capable of supporting the domestic market and thus satisfying our people's needs.

If that were the case, we would be able to participate in the international market. On the one hand, to show the world our real capabilities, despite our current difficulties, and on the other, to search for ways to engage in

trade with other, more industrialized countries, which would permit the import of the products most needed by our people, as well as improve the trade balance.

If it is not the case, let us see. What is our interest in displaying cement, coffee, preserves, fabrics, sheets, shovels, plows, etc., in Milan, Lisbon, Paris, Kinshasha, Leipzig, Bulawayo, N'dola, Maputo, and other expositions, if we cannot find these products here except on the black market, because they have been diverted from the companies that produce them?

What is the reason for spending funds first to rent the sites representing our country and second for air transport of the products, vehicles for their land transfer, and other associated expenses, such as hotels, taxis, and others?

In our view, before considering participation in foreign expositions we should create the conditions necessary for raising the production levels of those same products in this country, achieve self-sufficiency, and only then enter the foreign marketplace.

The Filda expositions that have taken place annually in Luanda since 1982 have shown that our enterprises, if well supplied with primary goods, are easily capable of quality production.

It is in that direction that we should orient ourselves, to give people quality products.

In addition, we should seek the best methods to give people easy access to the purchase of domestic products at prices compatible with their salaries, without their having to take recourse in the black market.

*** SEF's Technical Secretariat Post Abolished**

90AF0638D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a notice made public yesterday in Luanda, abolished the Technical Secretariat for the Economic and Financial Reorganization Program (SEF), as a result of its having completed the historic mission with which it had been tasked.

Because of its importance, following is the transcription of the substance of the aforementioned notice:

Considering that as a result of the contents of section 3 of Internal Resolution number 8/87 of 22 June a Technical Secretariat was established, composed of specialists of recognized ability and competence, aimed at the formulation of studies and proposals for the implementation of the Economic and Financial Reorganization Plan (SEF);

Considering that the Technical Secretariat has completed the historic mission with which it was charged;

There being the need to guarantee continuity of the work that has been undertaken by the Technical Secretariat of the SEF;

Under the terms of line b) of article 53 of the Constitution, and by the powers vested in me by article 54 of the same law,

I Determine That:

1. The Technical Secretariat of the Economic and Financial Reorganization Program created under section 3 of Internal Resolution number 8/87 of 22 June is abolished.
2. The activities until now performed by the Technical Secretariat shall be transferred to the Ministry of Planning for completion, under the executive coordination of Vice Minister Emanuel Carneiro.
3. Senior coordination and management shall remain the responsibility of the Minister of Planning.
4. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be reestablished within the Ministry of Planning (and should meet monthly with Ministry administration and with the sectoral, and possibly regional, planning offices).
5. The specialists composing the central core of the Technical Secretariat should return to their prior places of work, under the terms of section 5 of Internal Resolution 8/87 of 22 June.
6. The technical personnel that have been contracted shall be available to the Minister of Planning.
7. The administrative personnel as well as the assets previously belonging to the Technical Secretariat shall all be made available to the Ministry of Planning.
8. A multidisciplinary team shall be created that will prepare the "Structural Adjustment Program" which will become official at the end of the SEF Program.
9. Any clauses contradicting this notice shall be revoked, in particular sections 3,4,5,6, and 7 of Internal Resolution 8/87 of 22 June and the Presidential notice of 25 June 1987.

*** Minister Inaugurates Diagnostic Center**

90AF0637B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] As part of the activities associated with the 16th anniversary of the creation of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Defense Minister Brigadier General Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale" inaugurated last Saturday in Luanda the National Military Hospital Diagnostic Center, which will be equipped for gastroenteritis endoscopic examinations, urology, and cardiorespiratory functional examinations, and will also have photographic and conopographic facilities.

The center, the implementation of which was begun some six years ago, was constructed by the Yugoslavian firm "Trimos," and its furnishings acquired through "Jugoexport." The center will be provided with fairly

modern equipment, most of the manufacture being the Japanese "Olimps" brand and "Siemens" from the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is thus a diagnostic complex equipped with sophisticated technology that will permit a qualitative leap forward in services, as well as permit greater independence from relying on specialized medical centers overseas.

The modern appearance and conditions that the facility displays contrast sharply with the hospital's other wards, which are in a state of total ruin, for which reason all efforts must be aimed toward the recuperation and rehabilitation of the pavilions that currently serve as wards, so as to bring them up to standards more appropriate and comforting for the soldiers, and to correspond with the prestige and development of the Armed Forces.

In that regard, Military Hospital Director Major General Aires Africano informed us that the Defense Ministry administration has recently approved measures of extreme importance, which will permit the hospital to remodel its current structure, as well build the new.

During the course of his visit, the defense minister visited the wards where officers, sergeants, and soldiers are interned, many of whom described their contribution on the battle front.

On the occasion the soldiers read messages in which they gave thanks for the gesture showed by the Party, governmental and State administrative bodies, that they, with their eyes fixed on the future and enduring and overcoming various difficulties, could give the best of themselves for the causes of liberty, progress, social justice, democracy, and socialism.

*** France Grants Loan for Energy Sector**

90AF0638E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 7 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] France last week granted the Angolan Government a loan of 17 million francs to be allocated to the electricity sector, according to an official source in Lisbon on Monday.

Granted through France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), the credit will be allocated for repairing the heavy oil generator plants at Lobito and Namibe, as well as for professional training.

On announcing this decision the CCCE emphasized that the energy sector in Angola is characterized by three independent systems (north, central, and south), corresponding to the watersheds of the three largest rivers.

Most electricity production in Angola originates from hydroelectric dams—the CCCE continues to note—but because of sabotage and lack of maintenance, each system has been required to provide power generator units in the main urban centers.

Mozambique

Maputo Notes Renamo's Refusal To Hold Talks

*MB1609130390 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] reports that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has publicly announced that it will not take part in the next round of talks with the Mozambican Government which were scheduled to be held in Rome this month. In a communique read to the Voice of America on Friday [14 Sep] Renamo alleged that Zimbabwean and Mozambique Government troops were involved in a military offensive and therefore it could not be present at the negotiating table and face the offensive at the same time.

As for the question of the third round of talks, one should recall the recent statements made by President Joaquim Chissano during his visit to Switzerland. He said that the government delegation would only go to Rome if Renamo was ready for negotiations.

One should also recall the account given by the president of the Republic to the recent session of the central commission on the draft constitution proposals. President Chissano said that Renamo was delaying the peace process because at the second round of talks in Rome it had refused to discuss the agenda in detail.

It is known that direct talks are designed to end the war and establish peace in the country. It is in this context that all relevant issues should be discussed. Renamo doesn't want to begin talks on basic issues until the government cease its military operations. Moreover, it doesn't want to discuss the cease-fire, which would end clashes by both sides, before all political issues are dealt with.

It is therefore strange that Renamo should cite the continuation of the war as the reason for not discussing an end to the war. Renamo's preconditions are difficult to understand, particularly in view of its continued attacks against civilians in various parts of the country as it kills innocent people and destroys property.

War-Related Activities Monitored 10 - 16 Sep

MB1609180490

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 10 - 16 September on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

CABO DELGADO

"More than 100,000 children in Cabo Delgado Conference face an emergency situation." The Commission for Supporting Needy Children has disclosed that "food, access to education, and health care are lacking, particularly in those districts where the war is more keenly felt." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Sep 90)

A total of 174,196 adults are living in a "vulnerable emergency situation" in Montepuez, Balama, and Namuno Districts. Also, 27,792 children are in a "difficult situation" and require assistance. "Most of" Namuno and Montepuez rural residents are affected by the war and natural disasters. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Sep 90)

GAZA

There are some 250,000 war-displaced persons in Gaza Province due to "armed bandit" actions. A report from the provincial emergency commission says that there are 438,000 persons affected by natural disasters in various districts of Gaza Province. The report notes that the famine situation was aggravated in the past two months due to a decline in agricultural production. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Sep 90)

INHAMBANE

A note from the Inhambane provincial military command says the Mozambican Armed Forces killed 114 "armed bandits" during the second half of August. The note also says that the armed forces captured five "armed bandits" and their weapons. The Mozambican Armed Forces also captured 21 guns of various calibers and freed 50 people from "armed bandit captivity." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Sep 90)

SOFALA

"At least" 50 wounded people were admitted to the Gorongosa District Hospital following an "armed bandit" attack against three communal villages near Gorongosa town on 5 September. Five of the wounded died and another 25 were transferred to Beira Central Hospital due to their serious condition. The situation in those villages has returned to normal. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Sep 90)

TETE

A People's Militia unit killed 10 "armed bandits" in Caranda in Changara District "early this month." In their attack the "bandits" burned 31 houses. Other reports from Tete say that 142 persons who lived in "bandit captivity" in the Nhative region of Changara District were freed by Mozambique Armed Forces units on 7 September. The displaced persons have already received food and clothing from the Department for the Prevention of and Struggle Against Natural Disasters. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Sep 90)

ZAMBEZIA

An average of 100 people fleeing "armed bandit captivity" arrive in Mocuba city each day from different parts of Zambezia Province. These persons require food, clothing, and health care aid. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Sep 90)

Swaziland

King Says Nation Becoming Regional Influence

MB1609140290 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 16 Sep 90 pp 1-2

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "Political Stability Is Our Key"]

[Text] The King said yesterday Swaziland is becoming a major influence in the southern African region.

He said the main cause of this is political stability that exists here, as compared to the other troubled spots of the region.

He told 433 graduating students at the University of Swaziland [UNISWA]: "As graduates, you take on the responsibility of being at the vanguard of this nation's advancement. Swaziland, with its reputation for peaceful stability, is beginning to emerge as a country of real influence in this troubled region.

"Our reputation will depend to a large extent on the image you, as the products of our highest educational institution, project to the rest of the world."

His speech was read on his behalf by Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini at UNISWA's Kwaluseni campus.

The King said Swaziland is presently undergoing a process of development which is aimed at economic and social standards that will eventually benefit future generations of Swazis. "Determined efforts are being made to attract investment both from abroad and from within our own borders.

"It is clear that our educational system must be able to produce Swazis with the requisite qualifications to fill the post created under this new investment.

"Obviously the university exists as the most important reservoir of human resources from which future talent will be tapped. This is why the university continues to enjoy the support of the Kingdom.

"Continuing with this theme, and as I pointed out last year, it is crucial that this institution maintains the closest links with the local business community, and keeps itself fully in the picture about current investment trends. It is surely to the advantage of both the university and the community if the supplier can conform to the demands of the consumer.

"To reinforce this, I was keen to lend my full support to the recent launch of a fund-raising campaign, aimed at generating funds which will upgrade the existing facilities, and to realise a new faculty of business studies. The benefits of this business community are obvious, which is why they have been targeted as the main source of funds.

"But we would be grateful if the international community, who have been continuously generous to various university programmes, could consider extending their generosity to supporting this campaign.

"I am delighted to note the initiative of the university in introducing several new programmes of study, aimed at specific niches in private and public sectors, as well as providing a wider choice for the students.

"Computer studies in the faculty of science, communication studies in the department of English language and literature, all suggest a more flexible response to the needs of the modern Swazi society."

The Gambia**Dawda Jawara Returns; Force Not To Withdraw***AB1609215090 Paris AFP in French
2046 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] Banjul, 16 Sep (AFP)—Dawda Jawara, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and The Gambian head of state, stated this evening on Radio Gambia on his impromptu return to Banjul that the organization will maintain its peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, in Liberia. Sir Dawda indicated that the ECOWAS mediation committee (The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, Guinea, and Sierra Leone) was expected to rapidly work out an action plan that could bring peace to Liberia, adding that it was the reason for his impromptu return to Banjul today. He said that members of the ECOWAS mediation committee "should give special attention" to the "chaotic and dramatic situation" currently prevailing in Liberia.

Ghana**Burkina Said Ready To Cooperate With ECOWAS***AB1509085490 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[From the "Saturdays Only" program]

[Text] Well, clearly, ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] stand may be shifting and Charles Taylor could find himself facing both Prince Johnson and soldiers of the peacekeeping force. To make matters worse for him, his backers like Burkina Faso may be changing their minds. Earlier this week, Julian Marshall spoke to Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, to find out how the ECOWAS campaign to get unity on the Liberia issue was going:

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] Well, the impression we get is that after the visit of the president of ECOWAS to Burkina Faso recently, this country is now willing to cooperate with the rest of ECOWAS in this exercise. So we believe that the diplomatic efforts that have been carried out have been successful. We hope that the attitude of Burkina Faso, in fact, will reflect this change of position.

[Marshall] So your information is that Captain Compaore has stopped his active support for Charles Taylor?

[Asamoah] Yes, my information is that he does sympathize with the ECOMOG mission and with the decisions that have been taken by the mediation committee. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau**Agreement 'in Principle' on Troops for Liberia***AB1509153690 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT
15 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] Bissau, Sept 15 (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau has agreed in principle to send a contingent to join the troops sent into Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), an informed source said here Saturday. Government officials refused to comment on the report, which follows talks here Friday [14 Sep] between President Joao Bernardo Vieira, The Gambian Foreign Minister Omar Sey, and ECOWAS Executive Secretary Abass Bundu. The Gambian President Dawda Jawara is current ECOWAS chairman.

Confirmation of the report would make Guinea-Bissau the sixth country to join the ECOWAS peacekeeping force of more than 2,500 men, the bulk of whom come from Nigeria and Ghana, with contingents from The Gambia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. The general staff of Guinea-Bissau's armed forces has been meeting here since Wednesday, but no details of the session have been released. [passage omitted]

Liberia**Prince Johnson on Capturing Weapons From Enemy***AB1409172090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With his [Samuel Doe] death, the battle in Monrovia is now between the rival rebel movements, Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front and Prince Johnson's breakaway faction. It is believed that Taylor has been getting military hardware from Libya and Burkina Faso, but where has Prince Johnson been getting his? Elizabeth Blunt put the question to Prince Johnson when she talked to him with a group of his soldiers.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] Oh I get my weapons coming in; we have captured a whole lot of weapons from the enemy [that] they had kept in secret positions, and I am bringing them in.

[Blunt] You have your own source of supply?

[Johnson] Hmm, the enemy.

[Blunt] Apart from that?

[Johnson] No other source. I have nothing. [laughter] No other source. [laughter] We are self-supporting, but we are at the advantage. We use single-barrel shotguns to fight an army that got heavy artillery, and sometimes we find ourselves under heavy fire, but that doesn't scare us, because: No retreat! [Soldiers shout: No surrender!] No retreat! [Soldiers shout: No surrender!] No surrender!

[Soldiers shout: No retreat!] The sounds of bazookas! [Soldiers shout: No retreat!] The sounds of guns! [Soldiers shout: No retreat!] You're shooting with bazookas—boom, boom—it is just like reggae music, and we have got to take you down! [end recording]

Johnson, Peacekeeping Forces Attack Taylor

*AB1409213090 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], in Monrovia has been taking a more direct role in the fighting in the city. Following the killing of Samuel Doe by Prince Johnson's rebels last weekend, ECOMOG has been frustrated as it watched the two rebel factions—Prince Johnson's and Charles Taylor's—battling for the Executive Mansion while the peacekeeping force was trying to evacuate Doe's supporters, but now it appears that ECOMOG has taken a more belligerent stance. Julien Marshal asked Elizabeth Blunt in Monrovia what had been happening today.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, the situation as far as we can tell has changed relatively little. The late President Doe's senior lieutenants are still inside the mansion, led by Colonel David Nimley, who officially took over from him, still very reluctant to come out because they don't feel that ECOMOG can completely ensure their safety. Johnson's people, who are around this side of the mansion, have continued to halt their fire most of the day, but I think they are getting very impatient now. Some of the people in the mansion are taking [words indistinct] at them and they have had some casualties, and I am not sure how much longer they would continue that cease-fire.

On the far side of the mansion, Taylor's people have been pushed back a certain way, and we have had confirmation from ECOMOG that that was a joint operation between their people and Johnson's people to push Taylor's men back from the mansion to make the area safer and more secure for what they were trying to do.

[Marshal] So if I understand it correctly then, it seems that Prince Johnson's people are observing some kind of cease-fire and also that ECOMOG seems to be adopting a more offensive position.

[Blunt] Yes. I mean this is the first time they have really deliberately gone to push them back on the ground. I may now say that they are all willing to move into the mansion and hold it until the interim government can be installed. That is what Prince Johnson wanted them to do; it looks as if he has got his way.

Apart from this, today has been a day of meetings. There has been a whole series of meetings at the American

Embassy. Prince Johnson was there this morning, which I believe was his first actual visit to the embassy in an official capacity and his first meeting there with the ambassador; the ECOMOG people have been there. There has been a whole series of meetings today. We don't know really what was discussed; everyone has been very discreet about it.

[Marshal] And how do you think Charles Taylor's people are likely to react now that ECOMOG seems to be going on the offensive against them?

[Blunt] Well guessing by his broadcast on the radio, they don't like it at all, and he is still threatening. In fact he is quite openly now threatening to kill a Nigerian for every Liberian that is killed. He said he has got 1,500 Nigerians in his custody and when they line up Liberian bodies, there will be a Nigerian body for each one of them.

[Marshal] So can we expect, perhaps, a rather more open confrontation between the ECOMOG forces and Charles Taylor's people?

[Blunt] Well, we have to wait and see. I am sure ECOMOG wouldn't wish that if they could help it.

[Marshal] And the civilian population, Liz, how have they been coping over the last 24 hours?

[Blunt] Well, it is very much the same. Everybody gets out in all directions when the fighting starts in their area. People have got very, very hardened to ordinary sorts of gunshots going off in the neighborhood; people take no notice whatsoever. A month or two ago they would have fled in all directions; but what frightens people very much is sort of shelling and rocket attacks, and people get out of the way of those as fast as they can.

It is very difficult on the food situation; still nothing is coming in. They found a container with some rice in it at the port today which has been going out, but a lot of it was blocked. Really, you just manage to see each morning that somebody has been in the port and managed to burst a container overnight and steal some things that will come on the market the next day. The last container did have something fairly useful. Today I have seen a little bit of tinned milk, a little bit of baby food, a little bit of cereal on the market; but what people need is rice, and the rice is just not there. [end recording]

Fires 'Burning Out of Control' in Monrovia

*AB1509174890 London BBC World Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] Fires are burning out of control in the center of the Liberian capital, Monrovia, following the heaviest night of fighting in the civil war which began nearly nine months ago. Running street battles continued as rebel forces hunted down the diminishing forces of the late President Doe. Heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire

was also concentrated on a beach area where a group of soldiers had dug in for a last stand.

The BBC West Africa correspondent says the military position is very confused. She says rebels led by Mr. Charles Taylor are fighting the West African peace-keeping force, while the group led by Mr. Prince Johnson is fighting Mr. Taylor's supporters and the remnants of the late president's army.

Johnson Calls on Doe Forces To Lay Down Arms

AB1509191490 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 15 Sep 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Excerpt] The leader of one of the rebel groups in Liberia, Mr. Prince Johnson, has said he is willing to guarantee the safety of the remaining supporters of the late President Doe if they lay down their arms. In a call to the BBC, Mr. Johnson said if they did not do so, he would arrest their families. Running battles have been going on all day in the streets of the capital, Monrovia, as rebels hunt down the remaining members of the late president's forces. [passage omitted]

Peacekeeping Force on 'Offensive'; Casualties

AB1609164890 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Freetown, Sept 16 (AFP)—The West African peacekeeping force sent to Liberia has altered its initial posture and has gone on the offensive against the rebel forces led by Charles Taylor, African diplomats said here Sunday [16 Sep]. They said that the new stand was aimed at ending the nine-month civil war and restoring peace "within the minimum possible period."

Meanwhile, military hospital sources here said some 12 seriously wounded soldiers from the peacekeeping force in Monrovia were brought into Freetown by sea at midnight Saturday. Independent sources put the number of casualties at 31 and some three dead, but this was not officially confirmed. The men were said to have been wounded in combat Friday as a result of heavy shelling in the Monrovia area by the rebels of Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). The sources said the wounded soldiers were mainly from Guinea while others were from Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. [passage omitted]

Nigeria 'Successfully' Launches Attack on Taylor

AB1609194290 Paris AFP in French 1924 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 16 Sep (AFP)— This morning Nigeria "successfully" launched a large-scale airborne offensive against Charles Taylor's positions as part of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group operations in Liberia, according to sources close to the Federal Government of Nigeria in

Lagos. Charles Taylor's positions were bombed by the Nigerian Air Force, supported by planes from the Ghanaian Air Force, while Nigerian parachutists were dropped behind Charles Taylor's lines and "engaged in forceful fighting," these source state.

Shells Near U.S. Embassy; Airborne Operation

AB1609220090 Paris AFP in French 2117 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Freetown, 16 Sep (AFP)—Violent fighting broke out this morning between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels and the dissident rebel Prince Johnson's men in downtown Monrovia, according to refugees arriving in Freetown tonight by helicopter. The two rebel factions were fighting while the Nigerian Army "successfully" launched a large-scale airborne operation against Charles Taylor's forces as part of the operations of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. According to eyewitnesses who arrived in Freetown, shells exploded near the U.S. Embassy and automatic weapons fire could be heard in the streets. At least two shells fell near the Executive Mansion. Witnesses saw a plane—Ghanaian or Nigerian—overflying the NPFL positions, and they confirmed that NPFL positions had been bombed.

In Lagos, sources close to the Federal Government of Nigeria pointed out tonight that fighter planes had attacked NPFL positions and that elite paratroopers had been dropped behind lines held by the rebels. The Ghanaian Air Force participated in the operation. The sources also affirmed that Prince Johnson's rebels were collaborating in Nigerian troop attacks.

Taylor Said To Capture ECOWAS Paratroopers

AB1509164090 Dakar PANA in French 1317 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Monrovia, 15 Sep (AIB/PANA)—Yesterday afternoon aircraft of the Economic Community of West African States attacked the Robertsville Airport and the area on the eastern front where fighters of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, are progressing. Another plane dropped paratroopers who were nabbed behind the (?parachutes) by Charles Taylor's men.

After these airborne operations, Charles Taylor broadcast a message on the radio calling on Liberians to pursue the combat to kick the enemy out of the territory. He also emphasized that using air power proves that the enemy is presently hard-pressed from all sides. Immediately after the radio appeal, NPFL fighters stepped up their attack against the palace and the Port of Monrovia where the white-helmeted forces, the last of Doe's soldiers who escaped, and rebel dissident Prince Johnson's men are located.

Ghanaian Planes Bomb Taylor-Held Positions

AB1609154490 London BBC World Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Sep 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Ghanaian Air Force jets have again bombed rebel positions in the Liberian capital, Monrovia. The air raids are in support of the West African peacekeeping force which is trying to bring an end to fighting between two rebel groups in Liberia and the remnants of the army of the late President Samuel Doe. Elizabeth Blunt is in Monrovia and here is her report:

[Begin Blunt recording] For the second day running, the two tiny Ghanaian jets could be seen swooping and diving over areas on the northern fringes of Monrovia where Charles Taylor's group, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, has its frontlines. A spokesman for the peacekeeping force said that they were looking for and neutralizing hostile artillery locations, and residents in the city center could see plumes of dust and smoke rising as the aircraft passed over.

The aircraft made their appearances in Monrovia after Friday [14 Sep] night's heavy bombardments, which did considerable damage to the headquarters of the peacekeeping force. The force spokesman said that shells started landing at five on Friday afternoon, just as a Ghanaian military delegation had completed a visit to the base and was going on board the Ghanaian naval ship, the Achimota. A large group had gathered on the quay side to see them off. One shell fell on the Achimota, damaging the ship and killing two Ghanaian sailors. Another scored a direct hit on a Nigerian medical post nearby, killing three nurses, including the anesthetist and the theater nurse from the Nigerian Medical team. There were also a number of wounded, two of whom died on board ship while being evacuated, according to a senior member of the force. [end recording]

'Outrage Against Americans' Said Increasing

AB1609140690 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT
16 Sep 90

[By Richard Nyeberg]

[Text] Freetown, Sept 16 (AFP)—Without firing a shot, Americans are fast becoming greatly disliked because of their inaction in Liberia's nine-month civil war.

"I hate Americans," said Max Thompson, a 20-year-old Liberian who left his family in Monrovia to take refuge in neighboring Sierra Leone.

"They (Americans) prolonged the war in Liberia," he said, charging that with 2,300 U.S. marines off the Liberian coast, Washington could have intervened months ago to save thousands of civilian lives. Now it's too late for the Americans to do anything. Let them stay off. The Liberians will fight it out. We just want the war to end," Mr. Thompson said.

Similar views were common at the Red Cross center here where thousands of displaced Liberians have registered to get food, soap and medical care.

"If I were in Monrovia right now I would burn down the (U.S.) embassy," one enraged Liberian man said. "(French president) Francois Mitterrand would never let a former colony fall apart like this," another added.

Liberia, although never officially a U.S. colony, has enjoyed close ties to Washington since former black American slaves settled the stretch of West African coast in 1822. Outrage against Americans would have been unheard of a year ago, before rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) launched their bid to overthrow President Samuel Doe last December.

Mr. Doe was killed Monday at the hands of breakaway rebels led by Prince Johnson. But fighting between the rival guerrilla groups and a West African peacekeeping force has continued.

"Once this conflict is over, the anti-American sentiments will be very high in Liberia," one politician said.

About 500,000 Liberians have taken refuge in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Ivory Coast. Many of them brush aside Washington's 500 million dollars of aid given to the Doe government in the early 1980's, as well as the 10 million dollars from Washington to improve conditions for refugees in the sub-region.

"Dollars are fine, but lives are lives. Americans refused to help us when we asked, and stood by and watched Liberians die," a prominent political figure who asked not to be identified said. The politician added that the U.S. government could have forced Mr. Doe and Mr. Taylor to the negotiating table early on to avoid the civilian casualties, which he said were in the tens of thousands.

Liberians, many of whom have been separated from relatives because of the fighting, accused the U.S. government of breaking up families even further. They cited cases such as the mother who had a child born in the United States and another born in Liberia. When evacuation of American passport holders began last month, U.S. officials told the mother her Liberian-born child would have to stay behind.

Washington was also criticised for "evacuating everyone except Liberians, who had to stay and die."

The presence of marines, who arrived aboard four U.S. war ships in early June, gave Monrovia residents a false sense of security, they said. Many people remained in the besieged capital because they believed that "everything will be all right as long as the Americans are around." Throughout the bitter Liberian war, Washington has acted to "facilitate" a peace process which has yet to bear much fruit.

U.S. officials told about 5,000 Americans living in Liberia to leave, and offered to evacuate other foreign nationals by helicopter. U.S. diplomats also negotiated behind the scenes for a peaceful settlement between the warring factions along with leaders of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Liberian religious leaders.

But Liberians have charged that Washington has only protected its own interests, notably a Voice of America transmitter, a diplomatic communications facility and a marine navigation center. They ask why Liberia was not given the same consideration as other countries which saw action by U.S. troops, such as Panama, Grenada and now Saudi Arabia.

"We're just a poor African nation," one Liberian lamented.

Nigeria

Babangida Gives 'Support' to Liberia's Sawyer

AB1509122790 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Nigeria has given assurances of full support to the interim government in Liberia in efforts to restore normality and democracy in that country. President Ibrahim Babangida gave the assurance yesterday in Lagos when Professor Amos Sawyer, head of the interim government, paid him a special visit. Diplomatic efforts are continuing to try to end the fighting in Liberia.

29 More Sentenced to Death for Coup Attempt

AB1409194090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that another 29 people in Nigeria are now on death row following reports that they have been tried and sentenced to death by a military court earlier this week. They were charged in connection with the bloody coup attempt against President Babangida's government in April this year. Early last month, 42 people were tried, sentenced, and executed with what some might call indecent haste, and Amnesty International is expressing concern about the latest cases and is appealing to the Nigerian Government. Robin White asked Sarah Pennyton of Amnesty what, in particular, they were appealing for.

[Begin recording] [Pennyton] We are appealing for them to commute the death sentences. We don't oppose any government's right to prosecute and bring to trial people suspected of attempting to overthrow a government, but we have been extremely concerned that the trials that have followed the coup attempt in April have been held in secret and have been conducted under the aegis of members of the government.

[White] Does that mean they necessarily got unfair trials?

[Pennyton] No not necessarily, but we are obviously concerned that any trials held in camera and conducted by members of the government, which don't allow the defendants to choose their defense counsel, which allow them no right to appeal to a higher and independent court, are obviously cause for concern, especially, when they result in such high level death sentences.

[White] Do you think that their execution might be imminent?

[Pennyton] We fear that because of what happened last time when 42 people were sentenced to death and executed before the announcement had even been made publicly that they were sentenced to death. We are concerned that this time also executions could take place very quickly.

[White] I heard that it's this weekend, isn't it?

[Pennyton] It seems to us possible. Obviously, we are hoping that the government will take note of our appeals and will commute the sentences.

[White] Presumably they are not very helpful. After all, they executed the previous lot.

[Pennyton] We are concerned obviously that our appeals might be ignored.

[White] But why is Amnesty getting involved in this? I thought Amnesty had it as a policy not to come into the defense of people who were involved in or planning or plotting acts of violence.

[Pennyton] Amnesty opposes the death penalty in all cases, and that is our concern in this case. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 1035 on 15 September reports that "some 27 persons were executed in Lagos for the coup attempt of 22 April. The executions took place on Thursday, 13 September."]

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